

U.S. Senate Unit Urges Reforms In Intelligence

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence today adopted a law covering foreign and military intelligence activities that would create a new agency and sharply limit the use of covert action as a tool of U.S. policy.

The law is needed, the committee said, because "Congress has to provide the necessary statutory guidelines to insure that intelligence agencies carry out their missions in accord with constitutional processes." It would, in effect, recast the National Security Act of 1947 which created the modern intelligence system.

The new law, the committee said, should set "clearly defined prohibitions or limitations" on intelligence-gathering techniques and operations, define the roles of each intelligence agency and "set forth the basic purposes of national intelligence activities."

"This revision should be given the highest priority by the intelligence oversight committees of Congress, acting in consultation with the executive branch," the committee said.

Centerpiece of Report

The proposal is the centerpiece of a 474-page report on foreign and military intelligence which culminates an investigation begun in January 1975. The committee is expected to make public a report on its domestic intelligence findings later this week.

Sen. Frank Church is chairman of the committee.

Reens Help S. Embassy Moscow

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Classified State Department reports that recently released aluminum screening at S. Embassy in Moscow is cent effective in blocking radiation that the document comes from two searchlight-microwave beams.

document, prepared for use briefings of U.S. employees, provides the classified official explanation surrounding the microwave issue.

ough the U.S. report cites city of technical data, it fails provide firm answers to several questions—such as the behind the Soviet electromagnetic.

etary of State Henry Kissinger called the issue "a of great delicacy" which any ramifications, adding he United States is involved with Soviet officials in fort to get the radiation

officials in Washington Moscow have repeatedly re- to give any detailed public about the microwave since it broke into head- in early February.

18 Microwaves

State Department's micro- wave system has been win- dows installed at the embassy months ago "reduce the cur- microwave signals to a point below one microwatt per centimeter, but not to a level." By contrast, late near the microwaves had a maximum intensity of "watts in certain areas of embassy, the briefing paper

the question of possible hazards, the paper con- tains so far "no cause-and- effect" on Page 3, Col. 3)

lian Socialists Would Let Moro Government Fall

CE, April 26 (Reuters)—Socialist party, which until as guaranteed the survival government, tonight made r that it would vote against government in a confidence Parliament.

armed sources said President unt Leone believes he would dissolve Parliament later ck and call a general elec- The ruling Christian Demo- cratic party called for the con- test.

Socialist party, whose sup- port has been vital survival of Premier Aldo Moro's government, said in a formal statement say- ing the party is facing "a difficult situation" in Parliament. It will be to avoid acting con- vey with the political "just- which have so far been actions."

the meeting, one of the executive members, En- rance, said: "If the gov- ernment calls for a vote of con- fidence, it is clear that as a of our stand we cannot do than vote against."



United Press International

Secretary Arrives in Zambia Kissinger Finds Some Accord With Nyerere on Rhodesia

By Oswald Johnston

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 26.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's search for peaceful alter- native to impending race war in southern Africa moved tonight to Zambia where public military against the white minority regime in Rhodesia may have passed a point of no return.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here in a buoyant mood, however, en- couraged by an unexpected agree- ment on some key issues with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Mr. Kissinger had privately considered the overnight meeting with Mr. Nyerere in Dar es Salaam the key test of his Africa tour.

After 4 1/2 hours of meeting with Mr. Nyerere, Mr. Kissinger found agreement in these key areas:

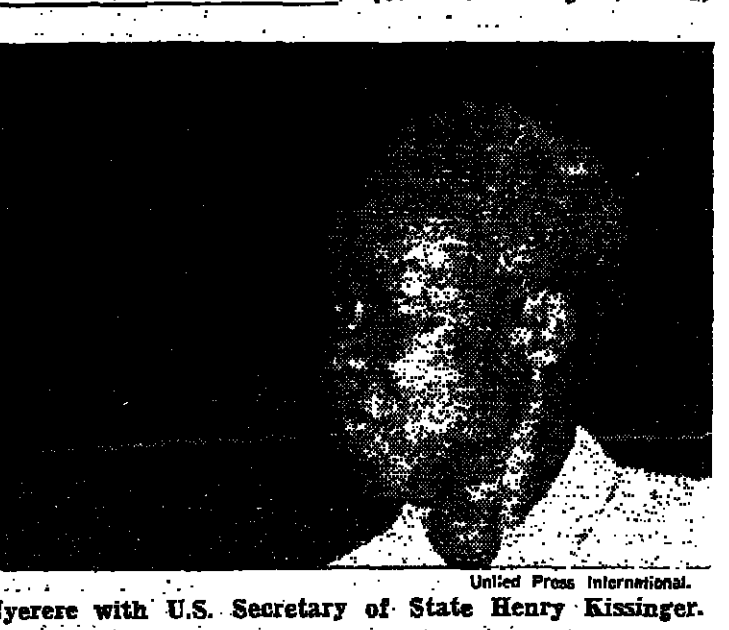
Pound Drops To New Low

LONDON, April 26 (UPI)—Britain's ailing pound sterling fell to another record low today, despite action by the Bank of England to support the currency. At the close of trading one pound was worth \$1.5175. Story Page 7.

Wider Deficit In U.S. Trade

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The United States registered a trade deficit in March for the second consecutive month, the Commerce Department said today.

The \$550.9-million deficit was up sharply from the shortfall of \$140.8 million in February, and was the largest since August 1974. Story Page 7.



United Press International

The Tally	
Pct.	Pct.
Socialist Party	35.08
Popular Democrats	24.02
Social Democratic Center	15.85
Communist Party.	14.51

Results with 95 per cent of votes counted. Ten splinter parties shared the other 10.54 per cent.

Soares Willing to Try Minority Lisbon Rule

LISBON, April 26.—Socialist leader Mario Soares, command- ing more than 100 seats in Por- tugal's new 263-seat National Assembly, said tonight that his party was ready to try to rule Portugal if invited to form a government this summer.

Unofficial results from yester- day's election indicated that the Socialists remained the leading party but had fallen short of a majority in the National Assem- bly—still they were strong enough to defeat any no-confi- dence motion not supported by the Communists.

A new government will not be formed until after the presi- dential election June 27.

Mr. Soares said tonight: "If the Socialist party is invited to form a government by the presi- dent it will do so, and present a program to the assembly."

"If the rightist parties do not allow us to rule, they will have to try to form a government by themselves," he said.

Coalition Ruled Out

Late last night, Mr. Soares ruled out an arrangement with the second-ranked party, the Popular Democrats (PPD), and said neither the Socialists nor the people wanted a coalition that included the Communists. This also had been his position during the campaign.

But the PPD was seeking a coalition with the Socialists. PPD leader Francisco Sa Car- neiro said an alliance could less- en the risks in trying to combat the country's worst economic crisis in 50 years.

Mr. Sa Carneiro was supported by influential men in the mili- tary as well as some ranking So- cialists in trying to persuade Mr. Soares to retract his vow to go it alone.

With nearly all the votes count- ed, the Socialists had 35.08 per cent of all ballots cast; the PPD

34.02 per cent; the conservative Social Democratic Center (CDS) 15.85 per cent and the Commu- nists 14.51 per cent. The rest of the vote was split among 10 splinter parties.

In the election for the Consti- tutional Assembly a year ago, the Socialists won nearly 38 per cent of the vote, while the PPD got 26.4 per cent, the Communists 12.5 per cent and the CDS 7.8 per cent.

Theoretically, the Communists did not make as clear a gain as the figures would indicate. A year ago, an allied party, the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), was in the field and it drew 4.12 per cent of the vote.

The election was conducted without incident. The only cause for official concern was the rise in the number of abstentions, from 8 per cent a year ago to 17 per cent yesterday.

Under Portugal's new Constitu- tion, 152 votes are needed for a vote of no confidence to bring down a government. The rightist parties—the PPD and CDS—fell well short of that total, and the Communists would be unlikely to back them to oust a Socialist government.

Communist party leader Alvaro Cunhal said yesterday, however, that his party would not back the Socialists in the assembly unless a common political plat- form was established between the two parties.

'Clashes of Opinion'

Mr. Cunhal said tonight that he was pleased with the election results, but he forecast—as other political leaders have—a troubled two months ahead with many "clashes of opinion."

The Socialists and Communists campaigned to preserve the "conquests of the revolution"—higher salaries for workers, nationalization of big industry, farm land reform and restoration of personal liberties after 48 years of dictatorship.

The PPD and CDS sought to attract the vote of people dis-illusioned with the revolution. They emphasized the chronic political instability, soaring prices, unemployment of 15 per cent, and the fate of over half a mil- lion settlers repatriated from Portuguese African colonies were given independence.

Ford Hails Elections

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—President Ford today hailed the elections in Portugal as a "positive step toward democratic government" and said the United States looks forward to strength- ening the "close ties" between the two nations.

No Decision Known on Successor Soviet Defense Minister Grechko Dies

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, April 26.—Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, 72, Soviet Defense Minister and Politburo member, died here today. He apparently suffered a heart at- tack.

He presided over a military era in which Soviet power rose to equal that of the United States in strategic nuclear weapons and which approaches U.S. naval power.

He also led the suppression of the East German uprising in 1953 when he commanded Soviet troops in that country and the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, which crushed political liberalism there. The historic museum in central Prague, its century-old patina pockmarked by the scars of Soviet machine-gun fire, was wryly called "Pavlov's House" for the Kremlin's minister of defense.

His death should create no political difficulties, but it could be the cause of the first of a series of political leadership changes.

He is "the first of the old guard to go, as it were," a diplomat said. Marshal Grechko's death was expected to increase pressure on the aging Politburo to begin resolving the "succession problem"—choos- ing the next generation of Soviet leaders—he added.

Beirut Aide Consults Syria on President

BEIRUT, April 26 (UPI)—Syria's peace initiative gathered momentum today as Chamber of Deputies speaker Kamel Assad flew to Damascus to clear the way for the parliamentary elec- tion of a new president.

Sniper fire in central Beirut and outer suburbs, coupled with a clash between Tripoli leftists and rightists from Zghorta in the north, threatened the fragile cease-fire. But there were no open battles between warring fac- tions in the yearlong conflict that has cost 16,000 lives and more than 87,000 wounded.

Marshal Grechko's successor as minister of defense was expected to be Gen. Viktor Kulikov, 54, chief of staff for the last five years and first deputy defense minister. Westerners who have

caused by the ignition of paint and gasoline.

In some parts of the capital, Moslems and Christians crossed confrontation lines for the first time since the latest outbreak of fighting began last month. Most of the traffic was from the Chris- tian eastern suburbs to Moslem-

controlled western Beirut as citi- zens bought fresh fruit and veg- etables, scarce in eastern Beirut.

Mr. Assad flew in a Syrian Air Force plane for a meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Political sources said that the question of a new president of Lebanon was probably the main topic of their talks.

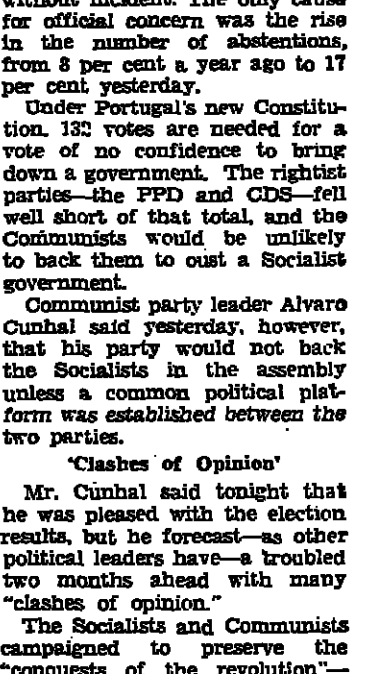
Syria, which is attempting to impose its peace program for Lebanon, has its own ideas of who should replace Suleiman Fran- jish, the current President, who still has to resign his post once a successor is chosen.

The parliament's rules commit- tee scheduled a meeting with Mr. Assad tomorrow to set a date for a meeting to choose a new presi- dent.



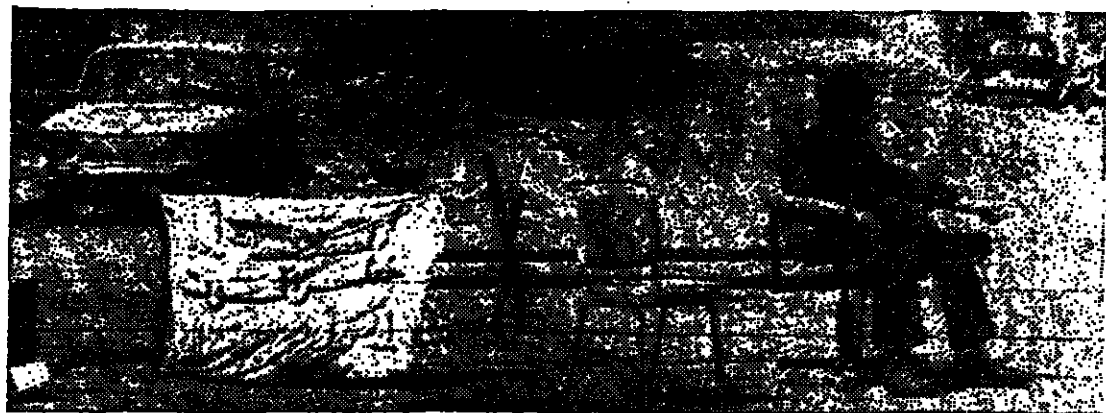
Associated Press

HAPPY IN HIS WORK—Mario Soares, leader of Portugal's Socialist party, listening to results as his party piled up its lead in the first real parliamentary election in 50 years.



AP

Marshal Grechko



NO-GO ZONE—A leftist Moslem gunman manning a post near Riad Solh Square in Beirut yesterday beside a sign that, according to caption, says "Attention—Danger of Death—Do Not Drive Down the Finance Ministry Road," within range of rightist gunmen.

On His Trip to Africa

Pravda Expects Kissinger Failure

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 26 (NYT).—The Kremlin, which is thought to be carefully watching Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's trip to Africa for a cue to its own future policy on the continent, has painted a gloomy picture of his prospects for success.

The Communist party news-

paper Pravda asserted yesterday that the trip was intended "to try in some measure to strengthen the authority of the United States, which has been significantly undermined in the eyes of the African peoples recently."

U.S. prestige had suffered, Pravda contended, because of Washington's blatant support of the "pro-imperialist" movements

defeated in the recent civil war in Angola. "Independent Africa draws its own conclusions from the recent military events," Pravda said.

It did not mention the major infusions of Soviet arms and Cuban troops that secured victory for the Soviet client group, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The Russian people have never been told the extent of what is euphemistically called "all-round assistance."

U.S. fortunes were not likely to improve, Pravda strongly hinted, because of the U.S. refusal to support armed guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia and South-West Africa. It attributed such unwillingness to extensive U.S. investments—reckoned at nearly \$3 billion—south of the Sahara.

The commentary underscored the Kremlin's continuing effort to cast the confrontation in Africa in advantageously simplistic terms, with Moscow purportedly championing the national liberation movements while Washington backs the "reactionary" regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa. The Soviet Union used such a justification to push the MPLA to power over its Angolan rivals.

The resulting backlash of U.S. resentment over Angola seemed to make Moscow somewhat more cautious about proceeding with its vaunted support of national liberation movements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa. But several Third World diplomats here believe the Kremlin will study Mr. Kissinger's trip for any signs of faltering that could present new opportunities for the Soviet Union to exploit in Africa.

Kissinger Absolved

The formula, therefore, appeared to absolve Mr. Kissinger of any promise of arms to the insurgents at least as far as Mr. Nyerere is concerned. He told reporters that he did not get the impression that Mr. Kissinger, in fact, will "support the war."

But he added that he also received an impression that Mr. Kissinger "will not oppose us."

Mr. Kissinger will be meeting a far more militant public stance here. President Kenneth Kaunda, evidently under pressure for having supported the same Angolan faction backed unsuccessfully by the United States, has been calling for war against Rhodesia and he may undercut much of Mr. Nyerere's blend of the visionary and the pragmatic.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger is expected to meet tomorrow with Joshua Nkomo, leader of the most moderate faction of the African National Council, the badly split black nationalist Rhodesian leadership.

Mr. Nkomo is one of the few black Rhodesian nationalists who has agreed to meet Mr. Kissinger. Here too Kissinger received encouragement from Mr. Nyerere whose dissatisfaction with dissonance among the black Rhodesians is outspoken. Faced with an opportunity to denounce Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Nkomo only as divisive or merely cosmetic, Mr. Nyerere replied mildly that he did not seek to make Mr. Kissinger "more revolutionary" than Mr. Nkomo.

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Rhodesia Regime Puts Censorship On News Media

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 26 (UPI).—Rhodesia has imposed a form of censorship on news media "to help fight terrorism and subversion," a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the new regulations, effective immediately, were designed to regulate the publication by Rhodesian news media of certain information relating to defense, public safety, public order, the economic interest of the state or information which could cause alarm and despondency, and other allied matters.

Rhodesian journalists said the regulations were not as strict as the censorship imposed shortly after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965, when censors were placed in newspaper offices.

Since 1968, the Rhodesian press has been free of any direct government interference.

Under the new regulations, newspaper editors will be served with notices banning the publication of certain stories by a "National Security Committee," which will be responsible to Law and Order Minister Hilary Squires.

Foreign journalists operating in Rhodesia said it was not clear how they would be affected by the new regulations.

U.S. to Continue Export of Uranium for A-Power Plants

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—The United States will not restrict the export of uranium for nuclear power stations as long as the countries buying it agree to both legal and technical safeguards that prohibit the use of the nuclear materials to make bombs.

That much is clear from a 600-page environmental impact statement released last week by the Energy Research and Development Administration. Congressmen, environmentalists and scientists have urged that the United States limit nuclear exports to those nations that have signed the nonproliferation treaty intended to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The ERDA report fills the legal requirement for an environmental impact statement and signals the intention of the administration to go ahead with sales of uranium despite steps by environmentalists to block them.

The only way such sales could now be halted would be by court order, which is unlikely in view of the ERDA report, by the administration changing its mind on the sales or by congressional action. There is no sentiment in Congress at present to block sales of uranium.

The impact statement says that if the United States restricts uranium exports to treaty countries, then non-treaty countries would turn to their uranium to countries like Canada, Britain, France and West Germany, whose safeguards against diversion of nuclear materials to weapons are not as strict as U.S. safeguards.

"Exporting only to treaty countries might induce non-treaty countries to develop their own nuclear capabilities," the impact statement said. "Doing it this way would also deprive the U.S. of the ability to work with non-treaty countries in strengthening safeguards and influencing nuclear programs and policies."

It took 45 persons at ERDA more than a year and more than \$400,000 to produce the final version of the impact statement, which came in the aftermath of environmental lawsuits seeking to stop uranium shipments to India after India tested a nuclear device three years ago.

The fear among environmen-

talists and congressmen like Democratic presidential candidate Morris Udall is that some other nation will follow the example of India, which built and tested its device by diverting plutonium produced at a research reactor supplied by Canada. The safeguards covering the Canadian reactor and its uranium apparently held loopholes that the In-

dians used to make a plutonium bomb.

Fission Products

The uranium burned in any nuclear reactor generates radioactive fission products and plutonium, which can be extracted from the spent nuclear fuel in a complex chemical process. Though plutonium is produced in

even a modest-sized reactor to make two atomic bombs every year.

The impact statement makes it clear that economics have some influence on the U.S. decision to continue exporting enriched uranium to countries meeting the safeguard standards.

In 1974 alone, the statement said, the United States exported

\$1.5 billion worth of power plant equipment, enriched uranium metal, power plants. Exports are expected to reach \$1.94 billion a year by 1980.

As much as \$1 billion will come from the sale of enriched uranium from the sale of enriched uranium.



Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel and host Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with honor guard.

Geisel Confers With Giscard

French Left Protests Brazilian Chief's Visit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 26 (AP).—Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel, the first Brazilian chief of state to visit France since 1898, arrived today during a storm of protest by 12 French leftist groups.

Gen. Geisel, making his first trip to Europe since being chosen head of state by the military regime two years ago, was met by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and immediately began the first round of talks with him. Gen. Geisel will return to Brazil after his visit here and then go to London early next month.

The Brazilian President's arrival in Europe is part of a campaign by the military regime to mark Brazil's emergence as a leading member of the developing world. It also is being billed here as an attempt to diversify Brazilian interests, which traditionally have been limited to the Western Hemisphere.

The leftist groups, ranging from the Communist and Socialist parties and the leftist labor unions to Amnesty International, have protested the visit, asking if Chilean President Augusto Pinochet would be the next visitor. L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, today ran a front-page story headlined, "The Brazilian Dictator, an Undesirable Visitor."

Defending the Brazilian regime in an interview in Le Figaro today, Gen. Geisel said that there existed "no single model of democracy." Instead, he said, there should be individual roads to democracy for each nation.

Gen. Geisel said upon leaving the Elysée Palace after his talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that he was "highly satisfied." A principal subject between the two leaders was the future of the North-South economic cooperation, which has been moving at a slow pace since getting under way in Paris two months ago.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in a toast to Gen. Geisel tonight, expressed satisfaction over the "parallel views" of the two countries regarding the international conference on economic cooperation.

Investment, Trade Are Major Goals

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.—Brazil's ambassador to France, former Finance Minister Antonio Delfino Neto, has described Gen. Geisel's trip to France as "eminently political." He meant it in the sense of another great power publicly recognizing Brazil's arrival on the world scene in much the same way as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did during his visit to Brazil earlier this year.

But behind the political scene, with its formal talks between Gen. Geisel and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is the fact that Brazil is seeking investment and trade. In addition to his foreign minister, Gen. Geisel took with him his ministers of economic planning, industry and commerce and mining.

In a conversation with a group of Brazilian journalists before Gen. Geisel's visit, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it appeared that the world economic crisis "is coming to an end, as the industrialized countries such as France, Germany and Japan have demonstrated."

But, as trade figures show, the industrialized countries are emerging from the crisis often at the expense of developing countries, including Brazil.

Brazil's trade deficit with France is rising proportionately, the trade gap with France is increasing even faster than it is with the United States. In 1974, Brazil's trade deficit with France was \$33.6 million. Last year, it soared to \$201.4 million.

For a week, a Brazilian mission has been in France trying to sell more iron ore. France traditionally

buys all the iron ore it needs from Sweden, but last year Brazil sold \$5 million tons to France for nearly \$40 million.

To get away from an almost complete dependence on imported oil, which is depleting Brazil's financial reserves, this country is planning the electrification of its limited railroad system. French firms are seeking the contracts not only for the conversion but also for a huge project to modernize a signal-and-control system on Brazil's railways.

France also wants to sell Brazil more Mirage jet aircraft, small warships and the Exocet missiles for Brazil's navy.

The big question is: What will France buy in return? Since the oil crisis struck in October, 1973, Brazil's foreign debt soared to \$23 billion and its monetary reserves have plummeted to a little more than \$3 billion.

In the last year, Brazil has been re-examining its foreign trading pattern and seeking sales outlets in the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe.

Its search is motivated not so much by financial pragmatism as by economic necessity, and trading partners cannot be excluded for political reasons.

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Average American Spends 10% of His Income on Health

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—A presidential panel calling rising health costs "a national economic problem" reported yesterday that last year the average household spent 10 percent of its income for health care.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability said that in the 12 months ending in June, 1975, the nation's expenditures for health were \$847 per capita. At the same time, the personal income per capita was \$5,633.

For an average household of four, it said, this translates into \$2,188 annually.

Rising health-care expenditures are having a significant impact upon the individual household, the council said. Per capita spending on health jumped 13 per cent in one year, it reported.

The average hospital visit cost \$1,017 last year, and no end is in sight to record-high inflation in the health-care industry, it said.

The council issued a 30-page report showing that between 1964 and 1971 the average bill for a simple appendectomy had risen 80 per cent, from \$582 to \$1,063.

In the same period, the report said, costs went up 126 per cent, from \$1,459 to \$3,280, for treatment of heart attack; up 64 per cent, from \$1,559 to \$2,557, for breast-cancer treatment; and up 53 per cent, from \$597 to \$907, for maternity care.

These unusually large and persistent increases are having an increasingly significant impact upon the individual American as a family member, a worker and a taxpayer—a much greater impact than he or she realizes, the report said.

The council cited the problem of rising health-care costs, which have been highlighted in congressional hearings, but proposed no solutions.

Instead, the council plans public hearings at three sites yet to be chosen this summer to hear what local governments, companies, trade unions and health providers are doing to manage double-digit inflation, said director Michael Moskowitz.

A draft of the report was circulated last February and March to several national organizations, he said. "This won't be solved in a month or two."

Health-care costs rose 10.3 per cent last year, compared with a 7.7-per-cent increase in other service components in the Consumer Price Index. During the first three months of 1976, the overall price of medical services went up at an annual rate of 14 per cent, led by physicians' fees, up 14.3 per cent, and hospital charges, up 20.1 per cent.

The cost of an average hospital stay jumped from \$311 in 1975 to \$1,017 in 1976, the report said, and the average price for a doctor's office increased 53 per cent, from \$12.50 in 1969 to \$19.55 in 1974.

The council said there were

indications, but no concrete proof, that higher health costs have not contributed to better health care.

"Potentially more cost-effective means than increased expenditures for medical care for improving the general health of the populace are available, such as programs to further reduce smoking, reckless or drunken driving, contamination in foods and the like," the report said.

The council said the health industry is different from other types of business, because there are no economic rewards for efficiency and cost reductions, the government pays more than 42 per cent of total costs, the bulk of payments are handled by third parties such as insurance companies, and the doctor determines the nature and extent of services rather than the consumer-patient, who is "often a passive participant."

Third-party payments covered 67.4 per cent of all personal health-care expenditures last year, the report said, including 92 per cent of hospital bills and 65.5 per cent of doctor bills.

"Where the consumer aware of premium costs and increases, he or she might choose a different form of paying for medical care," it said. "However, under the current system of financing health insurance premiums, the individual is often unaware of premium costs."

But nowhere in the report did the council mention the fact that the health industry is a major source of revenue for the federal government, which is still in effect a major shareholder in the industry.

Mr. Ballot, who has not made any other comment on the report, said the report was a study of the health industry, not a study of the health industry.

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French React Soften Stand On A-Force

By James F. Clavin

PARIS, April 26 (AP).—French Communists have made a cautious move to soften opposition to the maintenance of France's nuclear forces.

The move, made by a defense specialist at a quasi-official conference attended by a prominent French general, is being seriously by the Ministry of Defense as well as by analysts.

Both the Defense Ministry and analysts feel that the softening of attitude is a political tactic but it reflects a probable move within the party of a policy. The Communist long denounced the 1960s under President de Gaulle.

The potential significance of the move, the analysts said, could signal a major Communist shift. It would mean that the party is now aligned, rather than the six months, the Frenchists have been gradually changing their stance, from a position of hostility to one of acceptance.

Assessing Kissinger's Role

The analysts said it is unlikely that the Communist move was designed to respond to statements by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's opposition to Western Europe. The party has denounced Mr. Kissinger's statements as "a continuation of French imperialism."

The party has been in the defense line for recent days, after the daily newspapers and the magazine of a private military of the remnants of the conference by L'Humanité, a Communist member of the National Assembly who is on the party's defense expert.

L'Humanité, the party's per, has not published a statement by Mr. Ballot, the remarks were not out of the party's mouth, and the party's silence was widely predicted as evidence that the party was still considered sensitive inside the party.

While there was no party statement on the issue, L'Humanité's editorial, a brief account of the conference in which Mr. Ballot said he acknowledged the nuclear force presents a fact, and it is impossible to recognize this.

Electoral Unity Aim

But nowhere in the report did the council mention the fact that the health industry is a major source of revenue for the federal government, which is still in effect a major shareholder in the industry.

Mr. Ballot, who has not made any other comment on the report, said the report was a study of the health industry, not a study of the health industry.

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Intelligence Oversight Reform in Trouble in Congress

By Laurence Stern
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The congressional crusade to reform the system of intelligence oversight in Capitol Hill is in a state of confusion and political maneuvering, with a political maneuvering and a political maneuvering.

overhaul the intelligence structure.

The prospect is still dim for legislative reform of the intelligence community, whose excesses—such as involvement in foreign assassination plots, illegal surveillance of U.S. citizens and domestic political espionage—have been chronicled in congressional testimony and newspaper stories.

So decisive has been the rout that a top CIA official remarked with a touch of contrition recently: "I hate to say this, but I think we've won too much."

The prediction, if not the misgivings, is widely shared by his colleagues throughout the intel-

ligence community. Envoys by a favorable shift in Congress, the Ford administration is now pressing for at best a token form of oversight on Capitol Hill—an approach that would heavily circumscribe the congressional power to investigate and give the President veto power over public disclosure of the findings.

It is a far cry from the state of affairs six months ago when, stung by the revelations of abuse, Congress appeared on the verge of taking an unprecedented strong hand in overseeing the intelligence community.

Leaders of the intelligence reform movement in Congress are cutting back their legislative goals.

The fate of the reform bill, SR-400, illustrates the old Washington truism that there is more political mileage in exposing government abuses than in acting to prevent their recurrence.

Six months ago, the agenda of the reformers included such minimum demands as these:

• Creation of a new standing Senate oversight committee that would operate independently of the pliant Armed Services Committee and Appropriations Committee chairmen, who tolerated the CIA and FBI abuses exposed during the last year.

• Vesting power of disclosure in the new committee or the full

Senate of any intelligence matter deemed to require public airing, even over presidential objections.

• Timely sharing of secrets by intelligence agencies with the Senate panel to give Congress a chance to prevent executive actions before they become irreversible policy, as in Indochina and Angola.

• Giving the new committee jurisdiction over the entire intelligence community, which encompasses 11 civilian and military agencies.

Much Less

Now the reformers, led by the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Ac-

tivities, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, would be happy to settle for much less.

They would, for example, accept a limiting of the new committee's jurisdiction to the CIA and civilian intelligence functions of the FBI. They are also willing to have the new committee share legislative and budgetary authority with the Senate Armed Services Committee, for the CIA, and the Senate Judiciary Committee, for the FBI.

Sen. Church and his allies have given up hope for favorable action in the Senate Rules Committee, which is now chopping up the original version of SR-400 to assuage the powerful senior mem-

bers of Congress who want to preserve their military and intelligence baronies. Sen. Church's strategy is to have the decisive confrontation on the Senate floor, in a major public debate. To this end, he carefully timed the final reports of his select committee this week. The floor fight is scheduled for May 6.

The change of fortunes for the intelligence reformers began last December, when the Senate investigating committee stopped its hearings and reports detailing the abuses. At that point, there were no new horrors to arouse indignation and fuel the crusade for corrective action.

Turning Point

On Dec. 23, the CIA's station chief in Athens, Richard Welch, was assassinated. The administration linked the murder of Mr. Welch by unknown assassins with the disclosure—including the names of operatives—of intelligence misdeeds. Even the former director of the agency, William Colby, acknowledged that the assassination of Mr. Welch was a major turning point in the CIA's favor in the politics of the intelligence controversy.

While most of Mr. Welch's colleagues who have been killed in the line of duty were commemorated by stars chiseled in the entrance hall at CIA headquarters, his own funeral was conducted with impressive national ceremony, with full television coverage, and was attended by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In January, there was a controversy over the leaking of the House Select Committee on Intelligence report to CBS News and The New York Times, then in textual form to the Village Voice. This further raised congressional hackles and fed the arguments of the administration that Congress could not be trusted with secrets. The result was an extraordinary House vote to suppress the report.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence went out of existence amid political recriminations, its staff the target of an FBI investigation and its report censored by the House vote. Even in the leaked version, the substance of the House report was virtually ignored because of the controversy surrounding its publication.

Well-Timed Moves

At this point, the administration began a series of well-timed public initiatives to foster the impression that President Ford was carrying out many of the very reforms upon which Congress had embarked through the legislative process.

On Feb. 18, President Ford announced to Congress an executive order which, he said, set forth "strict guidelines to control the activities of these [intelligence] agencies." The order, Mr. Ford said, "will eliminate abuses and questionable activities on the part of the foreign intelligence agencies while at the same time permitting them to get on with their vital work of gathering and assessing information."

The President, while blessing the principle of "successful and

effective congressional oversight," stole the march on Congress by appointing his own five-man intelligence oversight board. He named as its chairman Robert Murphy, 81, who was a presidential intelligence adviser at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion and four of the five assassination attempts against foreign leaders in which the Senate Intelligence Committee found the CIA to be implicated.

In private, not-for-attribution remarks, intelligence advisers close to the President look upon the year of congressional investigations with disparagement and amusement.

They say, for example, that the abuses Congress and the press claim to have uncovered were actually disclosed in an internal CIA review ordered by former CIA Director James Schlesinger in 1973, which was leaked, in part, to the press. Mr. Schlesinger ordered the inquiry to find out the extent of CIA involvement in the Watergate scandal.

The backroom view in the White House is that there should be a single oversight committee on Capitol Hill to answer the demand for corrective action—but one that is subject to presidential determination of what can be disclosed to it and by it.

There is a strong sympathy for this view among the senior members of Congress who have looked with suspicion upon the prospect of an upstart intelligence oversight committee with genuine investigative powers since it was first proposed 20 years ago by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

S. Congressmen Surprised by Anti-Government Feeling

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Some members of Congress are surprised to hear complaints about the economy from their constituents.

The Senate and House reconvened today after an 11-day recess, the last long break in the congressional schedule before the two parties hold their nominating conventions this summer.

The reaction against the size of the federal government and its pervasiveness remains a constant theme among the Nebraska constituents of Rep. John McCollister, a Republican who is seeking his party's Senate nomination.

"However, the depth and intensity of feeling about it surprises me," Rep. McCollister said. "They want the government out of their hair."

He predicted that President Ford would face stiff opposition from Mr. Reagan in Nebraska's primary on May 11 and said the President's biggest difficulty was his inability "to disassociate himself from the growth of government regulation and bureaucracy."

"Everybody's excited about no jobs and the state of the economy," said Rep. Fortney Stark, D-Calif. Rep. Stark estimated the unemployment rate in his district, which includes Oakland, at 12 to 15 per cent, compared with the national average of 7.5 per cent.

"Mad at Washington"

But he said the constituents he talked to were still concerned about "big government and they're kind of mad at Washington."

A similar view came from Rep. Norman Mineta, another California Democrat, who said the prime issues mentioned in a series of public forums in his district "were the budget, the deficit and the growing bureaucratic monstrosity." He added:

"This was the week after everyone paid income taxes. They're not feeling that they're getting their money's worth."

Rep. Edward Pattison, D-N.Y., said the anti-government issue was "what law and order was in '73 and '68. It doesn't mean anything, but it expresses a profound feeling on the part of a lot of people."

Apple Cart

Rep. Norman Lent, R-N.Y., said that high taxes and inflation were the main problems in his district. "People generally want less government and a return to economic stability," he said. "They want to see the economic upturn continue but are concerned that Congress might upset the apple cart."

Other issues varied from district to district. "National security is the first thing people want to talk about," said Rep. Tom Bevill, D-Ala. "They're concerned about Russia, which seems to be fast preparing for war, [and] how they're moving out ahead of our armed forces, especially the Navy," he said.

Similarly, Rep. Alan Steelman, R-Texas, said many of his constituents favored a "little tougher line" to keep the United States from falling behind the Soviet Union in military strength and that an "overwhelming majority" favored the retention of the Panama Canal.

10 More Rebuked By U.S. Air Force

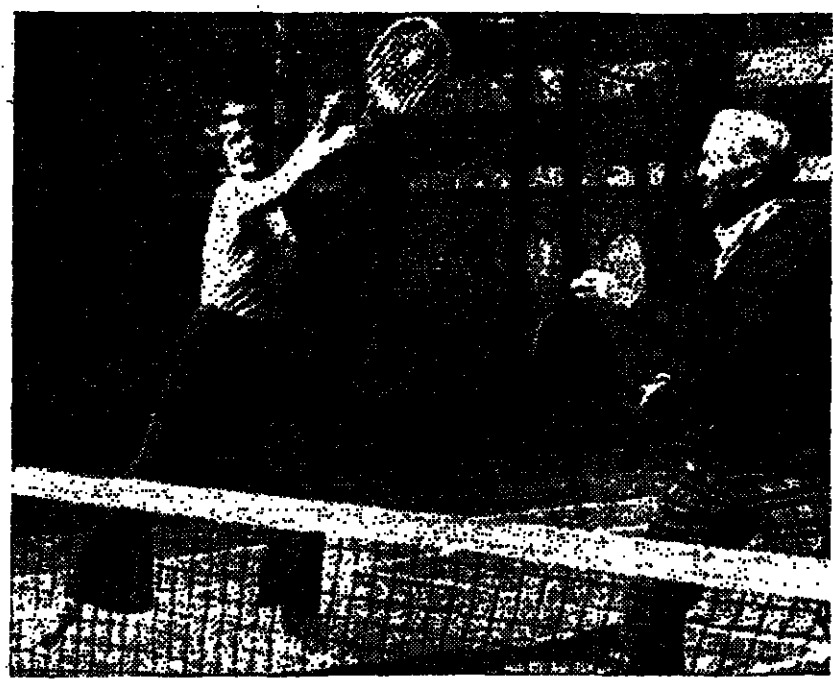
WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—Ten senior officers and civilians have been admonished in letters from Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed for going hunting or attending the Masters golf tournament as guests of defense contractors.

The ranking person named last week is retired Lt. Gen. Kenneth Schulte, former commander of the Air Force space and missile systems organization in Los Angeles.

The list raised 16 34 the number of officers and civilians who have been rebuked for accepting hospitality by contractors in violation of Pentagon regulations. There is no penalty connected with the letters, which do not go into personnel files and thus are not part of the permanent record.

Hearst Leaves Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (UPI).—Patricia Hearst was released today from a hospital where she has been under treatment for a collapsed lung. She was taken to an undisclosed destination.



Russians Still Beaming Microwaves

Screens Protect U.S. Embassy From Rays

(Continued from Page 1)

effect relationship has been established between disorders contracted by those in Moscow and their exposure to the electromagnetic field. It noted that "a full-scale study of those who have served in Moscow in the past and those who are there now is in the process of being developed."

The briefing document on the microwave situation included these other points, some of which have been mentioned but not confirmed officially in earlier press accounts:

• The United States first verified in the early 1960s that microwave signals were being beamed at the Moscow embassy.

• The issue of the microwaves was raised with the Soviet government in 1967 and again in 1968, but "without satisfactory results."

• Since October, 1975, the embassy has been the target of two microwave beams. "Both are highly directional, somewhat like searchlight beams, but wider. They are aimed at the upper floors of the central wing of the

chancery from different directions," the document said.

The upper floors of the 10-story building house the offices of the ambassador and other top diplomats, along with sensitive communications and intelligence areas.

The State Department account said the two microwave beams "are sometimes on the air simultaneously for 3-4 hours a day."

Meanwhile, the head of a group representing Foreign Service officers said today that the United States should expel the Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, in retaliation for the microwave bombardment.

"I believe the President ought to take some dramatic action . . . to include the declaring persona non grata of the Soviet ambassador," said John Hemmery, president of the American Foreign Service Association. He added that he was worried about the possibility of an "official cover-up" of the affair by the State Department.

Stoessel's Health

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The State Department today refused to confirm or deny that Walter Stoessel, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, is suffering from pernicious anemia but nevertheless insisted he is in good health and "not undergoing treatment."

Reports have been circulating for months that Mr. Stoessel is suffering from pernicious anemia attributable to radiation from microwaves beamed against U.S. Embassy electronic eavesdropping installations.

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown told reporters, "As we've said here before, it is inappropriate to comment about the health of Ambassador Stoessel or about the health of any other individual in the Moscow embassy. This is a highly personal matter and not one for public discussion."

At the same time, Mr. Brown categorically denied a report by columnist Roland Evans and Robert Novak that the Soviet Union has resumed full-scale microwave bombardment of the embassy at a level unsafe for U.S. personnel.

Rebels Attack W. Sahara City

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 26 (Reuters).—The local newspaper, Hoja del Lunes, today reported that rebels attacked the Western Saharan capital of El Aaiun for the first time Saturday, wounding six persons.

The report said that some mortar shells fell near the only hotel, residence of high Moroccan officials, an artillery barracks and a cinema. Fire broke out in a store near the city's only gasoline station, the paper reported.

The rebels were said to belong to the Algerian-backed Saharan independence movement, Polisario Front.

Pasolini's Slayer Gets 9-Year Prison Term

ROME, April 26 (AP).—Pino Pelosi, 17, was convicted today of the murder of film director Pier Paolo Pasolini and sentenced to nine years, seven months and 10 days in prison.

The Juvenile Court found Pelosi guilty of voluntary homicide with unknown accomplices. Pelosi had testified that he clubbed Pasolini on a beach road outside of Rome Nov. 2 after refusing the director's homosexual advances. Police also charged that Pelosi had then run over Pasolini with his own sports car.

Senate Panel Urges Curbs On Espionage

(Continued from Page 1)

times, self-defeating use of covert action" and that its use is now so routine "900 separate operations between 1961 and 1975" that it had a "bureaucratic momentum of its own."

Although the committee gave "serious consideration" to recommending a "total ban" on covert activity, it concluded that the country must have such a capability for "extraordinary circumstances involving grave threats to United States national security." However, it recommended that "all political assassinations, efforts to subvert democratic governments and support for police or other internal security forces which engage in systematic violations of human rights" be banned by law.

• The committee found that many covert actions, clandestine intelligence gathering techniques and counterintelligence operations had been launched without any formal approval mechanism at work, and little or no record of who approved them. It called for formalization of decisions that would leave a "paper trail" on the decisions and end the practice of "plausible deniability."

• The committee found that the CIA circumvented the 1967 presidential ban against covertly supporting and infiltrating educational and philanthropic groups by moving certain operations abroad or by dealing with individuals.

It found in another area widespread unethical or illegal drug tests being performed on Americans, as well as substantial infiltration of the news media and book publishing. The latter two actions, the committee said, resulted in "Americans often, although inadvertently, being fed CIA propaganda. In the sharpest language of the report, the committee recommended laws to halt or control these practices."

• The committee applauded President Ford's recent executive order which upgraded the powers of the CIA director so as to make him more nearly in command of the entire intelligence community. However, it would not permit the director to formulate a national intelligence budget and to allocate those resources among the several agencies.

At the same time, the committee would remove the CIA head from direct control over covert operations or the clandestine collection of intelligence mainly to reduce his "conflict of interest" as the principal adviser to the president on foreign intelligence matters.

• In several areas the committee urged that checks and balances of the executive branch be restored to decisions on intelligence matters. It recommended that the secretary of state be held in advance of all clandestine intelligence collection operations and covert actions.

Woman in Britain Impregnated by Test-Tube Fetus

LONDON, April 26 (UPI).—British research workers used an embryo developed in a test tube to help a 35-year-old woman become pregnant last year, according to a report in the medical magazine Lancet. But the pregnancy occurred in the tube connecting an ovary to the womb, instead of in the womb itself, and the fetus died.

The article was written by Dr. Patrick Steptoe of Oldman and District General Hospital, and Dr. Robert Edwards of the Physiology Laboratory at Cambridge University, who have been working on the technique for more than 10 years.

It is the first documented case of a test-tube pregnancy in Britain. The researchers said the new technique offers hope to infertile women who have diseased oviducal tubes that carry the egg from the ovaries to the womb.

An egg taken from the woman is mixed in the laboratory with her husband's sperm so the egg is fertilized. It is allowed to develop in a culture medium and is returned to the woman's womb in the hope that a normal pregnancy will result.

In the case on which the doctors reported, the fertilized egg was reimplanted four days after fertilization. "The course of early pregnancy appeared to be normal," they said, but 10 weeks later, persistent bleeding in the tube led to the embryo's death.

Some things in life speak for themselves.

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Two Elections

On Sunday there were two elections that, taken as events, were striking. One was in Portugal—the first free parliamentary elections there in 50 years. The other was in Vietnam, where the vote concerned, in theory at least, a National Assembly to create the first unified government in 30 years. Both polls, therefore, had significance, but they were at least as widely separated in moral and political meaning as Portugal is geographically from Vietnam.

The Portuguese elections were genuinely free. They were preceded by violence and will be followed by uncertainty; neither the issues nor the outcome were clear-cut. The government that emerges from them will have to adjust to a variety of parties—the Socialists may have won more votes than any other, but there was a strong centrist and conservative vote that must be taken into account. And the Communists, deprived of the left-wing military backing on which they had originally relied to impose a dictatorship of the proletariat, must adapt to parliamentary tactics after the fashion of their comrades in France and Italy.

In other words, the Portuguese election does not decide the fate of Portugal. Rather, it gives the power to decide that fate into the hands of the representatives of the people. The confusions that are implicit in such a situation are implicit in freedom; they are the necessary costs of employing a system of government that relies on the judgment

and maturity of the Portuguese as a whole. And free men and women everywhere can applaud.

This is far from the case in Vietnam. The election there was free from what the North Vietnamese Army newspaper, *Quan Doi Nhan Dan*, called "deceitful tricks to consolidate the ruling yoke of the exploiting classes"—meaning "the authorized existence of opposition elements." The National Assembly that has been elected will contain "absolutely no factions representing private or regional interests, no conflicting viewpoints or opposition organizations." Freedom from the opposition is the only freedom this election can boast.

In fact, the best analysis of Sunday's vote in the two Vietnams was contained in an account which North Vietnam's chief of staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, has just published of his victory, a year ago over the forces of Gen. Thieu. There one can find figures more significant than those derived from the ballot box: "As for infantry, the ratio was 5.5 of our troops for each enemy soldier. As for tanks and armored vehicles, the ratio was 1.2 to 1. In heavy artillery, the ratio was 2.1 to 1."

For the United States, the material presented by Gen. Dung has meaning for this country's reflections on its actions in Vietnam. For the Vietnamese people it contains a "head count" that sealed its fate long before the votes in Sunday's regimented election were tallied.

A Rusty Trust

Festivities and dancing brought cheer to the balmi Mariana Islands last week—but not to Americans concerned with the future of the U.S. position in the Western Pacific. The 14,000 residents of those far-flung island outposts have received what they asked for, the covenant which leads them eventually into an ill-defined commonwealth status under U.S. sovereignty, flag and, not incidentally, Social Security.

The Chamorro majority of the Northern Marianas has ample reason to hail the benefits they can expect as U.S. citizens (second-class).

Far less evident are the benefits that will accrue to the United States from this policy of territorial annexation in the far Pacific, and the precedent it sets for the rest of the Trust Territory. Can it really be in the interest of the United States to accept permanent sovereign responsibilities for 2,100 scattered islands as far as 6,000 miles from the West Coast? We think not.

Euphemism bordering on hypocrisy has been a feature of U.S. trusteeship in Micronesia for much of the time since 1947, when the United Nations granted the United States temporary responsibility over the scattered Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands. Even the word "granted" obscures the reality that the fledgling world body was given no choice—the United States had no intention of withdrawing from those islands, which were occupied in the heavy combat of World War II.

For nearly two decades, Navy and Interior Department administrators let the territories languish, rarely permitting nonofficial visitors even to set foot on the islands. As late as the mid-1960s, the Trust Territory was sarcastically called the Rust Territory—saw of rusting scrap metal from the war was the second largest source of export income.

Fortunately, U.S. responsibilities for the islands' economic and social development have been taken more seriously in the past decade or so. But the degree of effective political choice which Washington placed before the diverse peoples of the Pacific remains arguable. When the territory-wide Congress of Micronesia started considering the possibility of eventual independence, the United States directed its negotiations toward more localized island groups such as the Northern Marianas, where no such radical sentiments were to be heard. Even in the widely heralded plebiscite last June, when commonwealth status received overwhelming support, the Northern Mariana residents were given no practical alternative.

The next big test will come for the more populous Marshalls and Carolines. There political aspirations have been thrown into turmoil by the defection of the Northern Marianas—and by the prospects of largesse from Washington which so encouraged that decision. The fragmentation of the Trust Territory, which is already under way, may turn out to be contrary to the UN mandate. Security Council approval is still required for any change in the political status of this last remaining strategic trust.

Until Washington provides a coherent plan for the political evolution of all of Micronesia, the outright annexation of one of its parts leaves an extremely sour taste. In this post-colonial age it should hardly be beyond political imagination to devise an acceptable formula of free association for Micronesia by which trusteeship responsibilities could be carried out, and gradually phased out, as both sides saw fit. The era of manifest destiny has passed. A political trust should no longer be the automatic precursor of empire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

B-1 Politics

President Ford's decision to proceed with the building of the controversial B-1 supersonic strategic bomber is the substitution of political "wisdom" for sound defense judgment.

Testing and development of the plane is not even to be completed before November; the decision on whether to go into production was supposed to be taken then. Mr. Ford's perceived need to rebut former Gov. Reagan's attacks on his defense program is what undoubtedly has led him now to jump the gun. The projected fleet of 244 B-1 bombers is estimated to cost the staggering sum of \$21.4 billion.

The Congress, however, has the real power of decision—the power of the purse. Mr. Ford's premature announcement last week provides added reason for the Senate to withhold the \$948 million in production funds requested in the administration defense budget and approved by the House for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 on assurance that this expenditure would await satisfactory completion of the test program.

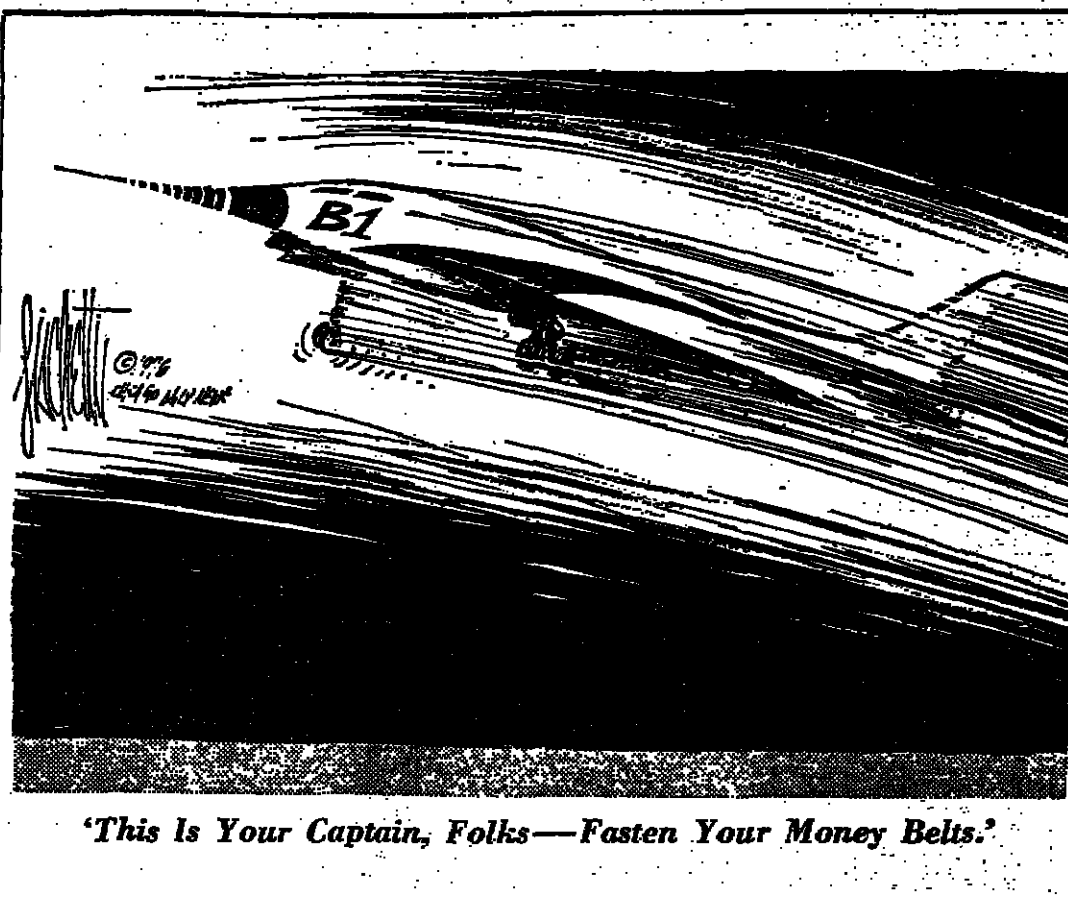
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 27, 1901
NEW YORK—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and nearly all the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons, will, as already reported, start next Monday on a great tour across the American continent. An amusing incident connected with the tour was that the Pullman car first selected for the President's use was named "Imperial." It was later replaced by another named "Olympic."

Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1926
NEW YORK—Representatives of electrical equipment companies and film producers announced today the perfection of a device for the synchronization of sound records with films so that moving pictures hereafter may be accompanied by music and even the voices of the actors themselves. Mr. Alfred Warner, head of Warner Brothers, already has tenor John McCormack under contract to sing special ballads for films.



'This Is Your Captain, Folks—Fasten Your Money Belts.'

An African Lesson in Past Errors

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Henry Kissinger's African tour is a sign, at least, that the U.S. government may finally be taking Africa seriously. An optimist would hope for more: the beginning of a considered and rational African policy. But before that could happen, Washington would have to understand the consequences of its past folly in the area.

Angola is the example nearest to hand. The quarterly *Foreign Affairs* has just published a superb account of the U.S. role in that affair, by John A. Marcum, student of Angola and professor at the University of California at Santa Cruz. It is a sober, detailed study of the facts and the lessons: the anatomy of a foreign-policy disaster.

The U.S. failure in Angola is traced by Marcum to basic decisions made early in the Nixon years. A policy review commissioned by Kissinger in 1969 "doubted 'the depth and permanence of black revolt' in the Portuguese from Angola, and ruled out 'a black victory at any stage.'"

Marcum observes that this was "the basic miscalculation stemming from faulty intelligence, in both senses of that word." When the Portuguese gave up and decided to relinquish power in Angola in 1975, the United States might have acted diplomatically to prevent outside interference—for example by calling on the Organization for African Unity to arbitrate the internal conflicts. A public position against all foreign intervention might have appealed to Africans and embarrassed the Soviet Union.

A Model

Instead, the Ford administration decided to get into the Angolan conflict, supporting one side as the Soviet Union supported the other. In short, Kissinger chose Angola as a place to confront the Soviet Union. The result was a model of self-inflicted defeat. Kissinger played a game of military strength, where we were at a disadvantage, instead of politics and diplomacy. He intervened covertly—almost assuring a critical reaction from Congress and the American public. He never communicated to Moscow a willingness to restrain our side while the Soviet Union, and to help assure a coalition in Angola. Not until last October, months too late, did he tell the Russians that we would work to end foreign military aid to encourage an African solution if they would do the same.

"A policy of tit for tat with no communication was doomed to failure," Marcum writes. "To insist that the only 'chips' were military chips was to play from the weakest suit in the American hand."

The worse the military situation turned, the more Kissinger escalated the damage. Against all reason, he cried to the world that America's credibility as leader of the West was at stake. He treated the winning Angolan faction as a hated enemy and Soviet pawn, thus increasing its dependence on the Soviet Union. He winked at the South African invasion of Angola, which outraged even the black African states critical of the Soviet role.

Now What?

What are the lessons of Angola for future U.S. policy? One surely is that we must begin to see African problems as Africans see them—which is in terms of practicalities, not ideology. If Russians have helped them in a colonial struggle, and Americans help the colonial power, they do not understand why a higher idealism summons them to the U.S. side.

Second, the one common theme among the immensely varied countries of black Africa is opposition to white minority rule. If the United States wants influence, or even respect, the worst thing it can do is identify itself with the remaining remnant of white supremacy, South Africa.

Third, it is a fundamental mistake for the United States to treat African issues in terms of East-West confrontation. To Africans that looks, in Marcum's

word, "obsessional." By doing so in Angola, the United States actually weakened Africa's ability to resist Soviet intervention.

Kissinger has learned something from the Angolan debacle, but not enough. He now calls for majority rule, but he couples that with renewed warnings to the U.S.S.R. and Cuba against moving on from Angola to play a part elsewhere in southern Africa.

That dual policy sends a murky signal. For example, it leads the ruling whites in Rhodesia to believe that the United States would come in on their side if Cuba helped the African guerrilla movement—and hence encourages them to resist any change. But is it conceivable

that even Henry Kissinger would want to get into a war on the side of the tiny white Rhodesian minority? If not, why let anyone think he would?

The best way for the United States to keep the Russians and Cubans out of Rhodesia is to press for a quick transition to majority rule there, without war. That means helping the effort to isolate the whites who seized and hold power, not feeding their illusions.

There is no guarantee that we shall like the political result of change in southern Africa. But the change is coming, and we are more likely to be content if we help it than if we play Camille's role. That is the lesson of Angola.

Letters

Queen of the Danes

Peter Lennon's glowing birthday tribute to the Queen of England (H.T., April 21) seems to agree with the quote from the *New Statesman*: "The time when all the royal trappings are gone and the Queen reigns in solitary splendor."

Instead of contrasting her with "wretched Parous, pathetic Faisal and the toothless lion of Judah" or even "dangerous Elizabeth I," why not compare her with her not too distant cousin Queen Margarete II of Denmark?

This queen has studied constitutional law at two Danish universities and also at Cambridge, jurisprudence at the Sorbonne and social policy at London University. She speaks seven languages and reads three nonfiction books a week.

Queen Margarete impresses not only the ministers of her own country, who tend to easily "pale or be struck dumb" by indications of intelligence on the part of their monarch, but also impresses ambassadors. U.S. Ambassador Philip Crowe once said that Queen Margarete hates small talk and would rather discuss his former post in Ceylon or the archaeological digs she went on with her grandfather King Gustav of Sweden.

Although her riches are only a fraction of those of Elizabeth II, this queen still manages to look chic in her phlox. The cost to the Danes of their monarchy is equal to only one beer per person, per year.

BETTY FREUDENHEIM
Saint-Germain-en-Laye,
France.

Life and Death

Re the article on the "Question of Life After Death" (H.T., April 22) with its pseudoscientific gibberish: Better to ponder the question of the Belfast graffiti writers: Is there a life before death?

PIERCE O'REILLY,
Paris.

Torture in Greece

William Buckley (H.T., April 19), introduces the subject of torture by referring to the Greece of the colonels. He states in effect that Amnesty International in 1968 said there was torture. The International Committee of the Red Cross could find no corroboration, and Col. Papadopoulos denied it. Now that Greece has returned to democratic government, he asks why don't we have a final report on who was right? A legitimate question perhaps in 1974, but at this late date the question is rather where has Mr. Buckley been?

Since the fall of the colonels in 1974, there have been 95 trials in criminal courts and 10 before military tribunals dealing with the issue of torture. Hundreds of defendants have been found guilty of torture and received sentences ranging from a few months to 20 years. The major trials have been amply reported in the international press. They continue. Surely courts of law which respect due process are the most suited forum for determining what

happened, for making "a final report."

The definitive answer is that torture in Greece under the military regime was extensive and systematic.

J.B.
Geneva.

Reporting on Racism

Ralph D. Skowron (H.T., April 14) mistakenly criticizes your editorial judgment in publishing the two Jimi-style photo of the flag-attack on a black Boston businessman on your front page (H.T., April 7). It demonstrates that "dog bites man" can be newsworthy. But he is certainly correct in reminding you that, in this Bicentennial year, "such displays of outward racism rarely occur."

He must be somewhat mollified, therefore, in noting that in the same issue as his letter appeared, you relegated to page 3 the testimony of ex-agent Louis Tackwood of the Los Angeles Police Department that his team had completed (in 1971) its long-term assignment to assassinate black revolutionist George Jackson. Your doing that lessens the danger that international readers will "unjustly lessen the esteem" they hold for the United States as "The Land of the Free."

PAUL OREN,
Paris.

Currency Swings

We know this is the era of violent currency swings and at this time the lira, the pound, and even the franc are making headlines. But that is about all. In each case the government is pictured as fighting valiantly but unsuccessfully to stabilize its currency while seriously depleting its foreign exchange reserves. But we know nothing about who brought the pressures, who provided the enormous amount of funds required, and who benefited.

The stakes are so high that it seems clear only big banks, big multinationals or the governments themselves are in a position to affect the stability of these currencies. Speculators are sometimes criticized but never named. Some might say there is a conspiracy of silence because it sketches credulity to believe that no one is aware of the identity of those responsible.

On the surface it appears that monetary and economic stability is simply subject to mysterious and uncontrollable forces against which there is no defense, and this casts great doubt on our most important institutions.

It is curious and disturbing that in a period when the most private and secret matters become public in the greatest detail, the press is only reporting the results and not the causes of currency fluctuations. We learn about general trends—that a trade balance is adverse, inflation is strong, or unemployment is high—but not about who pulled the trigger.

Maybe we should have an uncontrolled international monetary system, but confidence in it will be destroyed unless there is sufficient disclosure about its workings to convince the world at large that it is in fact fulfilling its function reasonably well.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON,
Paris.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

The VW, like cuckoo clock and cameras, became as famous as sauerkraut. Selling more than a half million units annually on the U.S. market...

MUNICH.—Once upon a time, the name "Volkswagen" was virtually synonymous with German ingenuity and craftsmanship, and the company that makes it, a sacrosanct national institution.

Nothing symbolized West Germany's postwar recovery more than the Volkswagen story. It read like a classical Teutonic fairy tale.

It began in the late 1930s as an evil Nazi windmill which turned out some 335,000 reliable Germans of what was then the equivalent of \$25 with the promise that their investment in construction of a "people's car" plant would ultimately give the man otherwise unattainable automobile.

Instead, the factory turned out jeeps and armaments, and no German ever got to see his hoped-for car.

Until the postwar Allied occupation, when along came a prince, Heinrich Nordhoff, a U.S.-trained former executive of General Motors' German subsidiary, whom British occupation authorities installed as general manager of VW's badly damaged plant.

Nordhoff had some Marshall Plan aid, as well as a unique ability for combining American assembly-line and hard-sell techniques with the Protestant work ethic and such typically Prussian values as thrift and authoritarian management.

His motto was "work hard, don't boast, and be bigger than you look."

Success Story

That combination produced the greatest success story in automotive history. The VW, like cuckoo clocks and cameras, became as famous as sauerkraut. Once selling more than a half million units annually on the U.S. market, "Beetle" became synonymous with the Wirtschaftswunder, the German "economic miracle."

Contrary to popular notion, however, miracles do cease. Since 1970, VW sales to the United States have declined by more than 50 per cent. And last Friday, having watched its export sales plummet during the past five years, VW finally opted for an assembly plant in the United States.

The move—rumored, predicted and discussed for years—caught no one by surprise. Quite the contrary. Back in 1974 Rudolf Leiding, then the corporation's chief executive wearing Nordhoff's mantle, described it as "something we should have done five years ago."

Nonetheless, given VW's symbolic role in the West German industrial spectrum, the decision to start making some of its cars in the United States is more than merely a logical corporate move. Almost momentous, it is comparable, in a way, to moving the Niederwald Monument, that colossal statue of Germania, from the banks of the Rhine to the Mississippi.

The widely propagated and popularly accepted explanation is that devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of the mark simply priced VW out of its market. Indeed, the car which cost about \$1,800 in 1970, when the exchange rate was almost four marks to the dollar, now sells for \$3,500.

But VW is hardly unique in this respect, being merely the most prominent tip of the export-oriented German industrial iceberg. The closer you look at it, the more you discover deeper, underlying causes for Germany's mounting difficulties on foreign markets.

It costs the Germans more to produce their goods. And the reason is that these originators of the work ethic seem to have hung it on the back. Northward, widespread myths about their diligence, they actually stopped working hard years ago.

Comparison

Social legislation and labor-management negotiations have enabled the German worker to spend less time on the job—and

still get paid for it—than one else in the Western world. VW's management, in fact, estimates that the new U.S. plant will take 35 to 40 days more assembly time each car than those in the company's factories.

Average annual paid of four weeks are cut. Another is the inordinance of paid holidays—16, give or take a few on regional differences.

Not only do the Germans celebrate nearly every minor religious holiday, do so twice as long as we.

Christmas is three days long, around noon on the 24th and including the 25th. Easter is not just Sunday, but a Monday too, because Good Friday is a legal holiday, the whole four-day weekend with people stretch to stay off the preceding Times following Tuesday as well. Bavarians celebrate Day in January and All day in November. Rites take at least a week to a happy conclusion. A village has at least aside to celebrate its A.D. something-or-other.

And there's six weeks annual sick leave to all Germans are entitled to, a paid vacation, a paid X-ray, a convalescence spa. This is frequently by an additional Schenker—a post-employment period during which the must not be overworked.

That system is highly. Take the bookkeeper, recently returned from leave and announced: "I'll postpone my vacation. The spa is more pleasant and less time."

According to most every industrial western country took off an average 18 paid sick days a year. Although this practice of absenteeism has its consequences of rising unemployment and declining productivity, there remains an almost logical German proverb with *Federabend*—quitting and *Freizeit*—leisure time. It is not that new. At a decade ago then, Ludwig Richard raised protests from outraged industry against his countrymen.

Heavy investment, automation and automation industrial processes, and of two million foreign compensate for declining virtual productivity in years. But now, one of the bill accrued in the due.

Volkswagen's decision a U.S. plant is part of it. But there is one of it thought for those future U.S. investment, automation and automation industrial processes, and of two million foreign compensate for declining virtual productivity in years. But now, one of the bill accrued in the due.

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Rape and the French—Breaking Up a Conspiracy

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, April 26 (IHT)—A group of 70 feminists gathered in the Palais de Justice here today to lend their moral support to a 15-year-old rape victim whose case came before the Tribunal Correctionnel this afternoon.

The victim's lawyer asked that the lower court before which the case was first heard declare itself incompetent to judge. The court agreed and the case was thus kicked up to the Cour d'Assises, which considers all criminal acts.

Represented by the lawyer Claudette Eliein, founder of Union pour la Défense de la Dignité Humaine (UDDH)—which gives aid, moral and legal to women needing help—the girl is the estimated one out of 20 victims willing to press charges of rape. Although the crime has increased 60 per cent in France over 10 years, only one case in 100 ever gets to court.

Women as Property

First, the victim must submit to a vaginal examination, for proof of penetration. Other forms of sexual abuse against a woman's will are not considered rape. Then, there is a police interrogation. Since the verbal and physical examination by men, a woman who has just suffered the trauma of rape would think twice before she is made to re-

count the experience several times," Miss Eliein said.

There is also a complex of sociological problems surrounding rape in France, according to Miss Eliein, arising from the "Mediterranean morality." "Women are property here," she declared, "and sexual taboos are deeply ingrained. There is the woman who doesn't dare tell what has happened, especially in front of men. Then there is her family, who are ashamed. Or the husband who rejects her."

She cites the glamorization of rape—in novels, films and theater—as "the No. 1 fantasy" showing the woman resisting at first, then submitting and liking it. "In real life, the victim is treated horribly by the police and often unsympathetically by doctors and judges—mostly men."

Once on her way to the courtroom, the victim is made to recount the event again before the *juge d'instruction*. "The whole system is constructed to discourage women from pressing charges," Miss Eliein asserted, "although theoretically, the laws are just."

Under French law, rape is a crime (roughly a felony). But Miss Eliein claims that the charge is usually reduced to assault and battery, a *délit* (roughly a misdemeanor) so the case is heard in a jury. Today's case was heard by the lower court even though the rapist was caught by the police when he tried to assault



Lawyer Claudette Eliein.

the same girl a second time, again on her way home from school. "Justice, the justice of men, has always minimized rape," Miss Eliein observed bitterly.

Obstacles

In asking the lower court to declare itself incompetent to rule on the case, Miss Eliein followed a precedent recently set by another case which received widespread attention here, of two Belgian women raped by three men near Aix-en-Provence. The women's attorney, the feminist lawyer Gisèle Halimi, succeeded in having the lower court rule itself incompetent, and the case will go before a jury in the Cour d'Assises this fall.

Once a case is in the higher court, there are still obstacles. The UDDH is now campaigning for juries composed equally of men and women. "Too often,

one sees juries charged with judging rape cases composed entirely of men," Miss Eliein observed.

The second barrier is the practice of the prosecution (rape victims here are defendants) to question the private life of the victim. "This should be strictly forbidden," Miss Eliein wrote in her recent adaptation into French of the American book, "Against Rape." "Even if the victim is a prostitute, the gravity of the crime has nothing to do with the private life of the victim." In the United States, 13 states have amended their rape laws so that a woman's chastity does not have to be proved for a rapist to be convicted. The new laws reduce the occasions on which such evidence about a woman's sexual conduct can be introduced, and in California and Michigan such occasions have been virtually eliminated.

The final, and most intangible, obstacle is the question of consent. It is the victim who must prove that she was not consenting. "Sometimes, the evidence gets reversed, so that the victim is treated as the guilty one trying to prove her innocence," Miss Eliein noted. "The burden of proof should be on the attacker." (In the aforementioned Aix case, the three men admitted having

sexual relations with the victim but used the defense that they thought the woman consented. The woman involved opened this lawsuit.)

On a practical level, Miss Eliein advises women to learn to respect themselves—both caution and self-defense came into my office in the afternoon in a residential neighborhood. "Women must not allow strange men into their homes. They must be suspicious of strangers who approach." She also advised practicing self-defense, which must be learned immediately. "Self-defense is not a luxury, it is a necessity. It is too late to think about it when it's too late."

Although the majority of clients are women, Miss Eliein is reluctant to type her as a rape lawyer. She will continue to rebel against the sex as the inhuman condition. "We demand that husbands minimize the husband's role which must be a felony," she said. "I break up this conspiracy that surrounds rape."

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BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

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OPEN AS OF AUGUST 2, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip, in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala lower-service area the second stage of irrigation of Z0, Z2 and Z3 sectors of the Zemama project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present bid offers refer to the furnishing and assembling of posts of irrigation in the Z0, Z2 and Z3 sectors of the Zemama project.

The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region will receive, until August 2, 1976, noon, all corresponding price offers.

An advance payment, representing 15% of the total amount of the tender, is required.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the ORMAD, El-Jadida (Bureau des Marchés) as of May 1, 1976, against payment of 200,000 DH (Two Hundred Dirhams).

Offers, including all references and technical information, should reach the management's head office of the O.R.M.V.A.D., Charfi El Jamia El Arabia, El-Jadida, before August 2, 1976, noon.

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So wrote Miles Kingston in The Times, reviewing Saturday night's concert by the National Youth Jazz Orchestra in Queen Elizabeth Hall, celebrating its return to England after an American debut at the Reno Jazz Festival and a further 20-odd concerts on university campuses in Nevada and California.

The band, 26-strong, is modeled on the American university jazz bands which, in the past decade, have so vividly reflected the increasing acceptance of jazz in the curriculum of U.S. university music schools and conservatories. What inspired Kingston's useful observation is that while there are some 780 American university bands, England has only the National Youth Jazz Orchestra.

It is an inspiring and imposing monument to the still enthusiastic and dedicated of one man, Bill (William Michael Ainslie) Ashton, who founded the band in 1963 and is now giving up his job as schoolmaster at St. Clement Danes to devote all his time to its present and future.

The excellence, even brilliance, of its sections and soloists was too often engulfed Saturday by the exceptionally live acoustics

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 26 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Films

"The River Niger," the screen version of Joseph Walker's award-winning play for the Negro Ensemble Company, is "virtually an object lesson in how not to make a movie out of a theater piece," according to Vincent Canby. Mr. Walker's adaptation stars James Earl Jones as a house painter who writes poetry and drinks. Glynn Turman as his wife and Glynn Turman as the son who comes home from the Air Force. "What wrecks this movie," Canby says, "is not the on-stage melodrama that was once off stage—though it's pretty dopey—but a total lack of cohesive style and cinematic intelligence." The director, Krishna Shahru, "seems to have no idea where his camera should be," and Irving Lerner, the editor, "has shots that don't match and characters that leave without conventional exits." Lou Gossett, as a family friend, "is the only actor not to be compromised by

the mess around him. Canby: "The failure of like this cannot be anything but a major pointment."

"Crime and Passion," by Ivan Passer, "is a gloriously shaggy dog of a film that seems to have whatever," according to Canby. He adds that it is a director "of profoundity," and willing to risk it, but when he makes a mistake, he makes a mistake. Based on a novel by Jules Verne, it's about a national financial crisis (Omar Sharif). "Who has of sexual passion, the people get pretty ugly. Black is his last. Canby can't tell if it's a melodrama or not."

Plays

"Secret Service," by Hooker Griffith, was in 1965 and hasn't been in New York since 1915. It's a spy thriller of truly inimitable. Clive Barnes let's the real talent is for a dramatic cliff-hanger to make a mountain and Daniel Freudenberger is ed with a tongue-in-cheekness of theater. He pays off handsomely in sets the whole thing is a comedy. In the end, the captain for Northern Charles Kimbrough as a Southern chief, Meryl Streep as an who loves the captain, Marybeth Hurt, and Lina. James Frawley's Clifford Capone's ending nicely period, but with a comic aspect."

"Streamers," directed by Nichols, is playwright Rabe's conclusion to the trilogy (including "Training of Pylo Hys" and "Sticks and Bones"). Nichols found it "in some ways of the three. Though it's a power and significance absolutely a knockout, that at first it seems World War II war drama, with all the guage, machismo and vulnerability," but "now, in all these years, it shows that, as a nation, is as American as apple uses the interlinking in two minutes—homage blacks—to indicate the that can detonate a Nichols first director in New Haven, and he "looked seemed a fine there looks exemplify York; his work is as efficient as an army giant at basic training, thought the scene "in with Paul Rudd as a bewildered all-American Terry Alexander as the black and Peter Bruce neurotic homosexual. Montalban and Polk served two drunken army men, as a black, "was particularly in a cast that had no

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PARIS, April 26 (IHT)—The Musée des Antiquités at the Place du Châtelet in Paris is holding a sale of prehistoric artifacts. The collection is composed of the finest prehistoric archaeological

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Pound Hits Record Low Despite Bank's Support

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The pound dropped to another low—\$1.0770—today despite government's insistence sterling is already under-

buying by the Bank of England raised sterling's value to \$1.0775 at the business close below the record closing low of \$1.0740 Thursday and \$1.0740 closing.

While the dollar was steady on European currencies, spread strikes, high inflation and falling productivity still touched off the 25-cent slide in the pound's value last year.

Government officials say a confidence in the pound is mostly for the 10.2-per-cent drop last eight weeks.

st German Widened

FRANKFURT, W. Germany, (AP)—West German surplus rose to a high of 3.85 billion in March from 2.19 billion in February and from 1.1 billion in March of 1975, Federal Statistics Office said today.

Current accounts produced a surplus of 1.9 billion in March, up from a surplus of 600 million in February and a surplus of 1.1 billion in March of 1975. Exports rose to 22.821 billion in February and from 21.1 billion in March of 1975. Imports rose to 20.921 billion in February and from 19.9 billion in March of 1975.

For most banks, the drop in earnings stems from soaring loan losses—the aftereffect of recession, ill-conceived real estate investments, and shaky credits to less developed countries. At the same time, interest rates are falling and bringing down the banks' profit margins with them.

Moreover, the revelation a few months ago that federal officials were carefully scrutinizing a list of "problem banks"—institutions in particularly precarious condition—is still a subject of conversation.

So far Britain's union leaders have not accepted the 3-per-cent plan and have reportedly pushed for a level closer to 5 per cent. The general council of the Trades Union Congress meets on Wednesday to review progress toward agreement on a new pay code.

showed a dramatic reduction in Britain's foreign trade deficit.

However, doubt still persists whether the government will be able to persuade labor leaders to accept the 3-per-cent-a-year limit on pay increases that it says is essential to conquer inflation.

Chief Secretary of the Treasury Joel Barnett told the House of Commons today that "the present decline in the pound is, in our view, overdue."

He rejected suggestions that speculators were responsible for sterling's recent plunge, adding, "The real problem is a central economic one. It is no good going off into side issues."

"It's messy," said one London dealer as the pound began its slide. "The market is still very nervous indeed." One market source said some New York banks contributed to the drop by dumping pounds they had bought last Friday in anticipation that a new increase in Britain's minimum lending rate would push sterling up.

The pound also lost value on exchanges around Europe, losing even to the battered Italian lira in Milan.

The dollar gained ground on the lira, reaching 893 lire at the Milan fixing compared to 883.80 Friday.

In Frankfurt the dollar dropped negligibly to 2.5365 marks from Friday's close of 2.5395. In Zurich the U.S. currency was unchanged at 2.5272 Swiss francs. In Paris the dollar closed at 4.6530 francs, down from Friday's 4.6685.

"The market is fairly quiet now," one London dealer said, "waiting for something to happen in the negotiations between the government and the unions and a bit happier that this seems to be being done with more urgency," he said.

The talks between the British government and labor union leaders center on the administration's appeal for workers to accept a 3-per-cent pay raise this year in an attempt to cut Britain's 11.2-per-cent annual rate of inflation.

Prime Minister James Callaghan said in a speech yesterday that last year's government-union agreement to limit raises to 3.6 a week had saved Britain from a "treadmill of disaster" and cut in half the monthly rise of the inflation rate.

But he said the 3-per-cent limit was needed to halve the cost of living again in the year beginning in August so that Britain will be on a par with its major competitors.

So far Britain's union leaders have not accepted the 3-per-cent plan and have reportedly pushed for a level closer to 5 per cent. The general council of the Trades Union Congress meets on Wednesday to review progress toward agreement on a new pay code.

U.S. Firms, Russians Reopen Negotiations on Siberia Gas

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—A controversial multiphase plan to build a natural-gas pipeline in Western Siberia and import Soviet gas to the U.S. East Coast is once more being negotiated, two years after congressional opposition had apparently killed the project.

Extensive talks on the project, which would be the largest East-West trade deal and cost more than \$8 billion, have been held between Soviet officials and representatives of three American companies, according to White House and company sources.

The sources said, however, that further progress depends upon assurances of White House approval—a delicate matter in an election year in which U.S.-Soviet détente has become an issue used by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan in his campaign against President Ford.

A source close to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger cast doubt on whether the administration would be willing to back the project formally and raise the prospect of new congressional opposition.

Jack Res, vice-president of the giant conglomerate Tenneco, one of the American companies involved in the project, said the Russians wanted a direct commitment and admitted that it may be hard to get in the current political atmosphere in which détente has slowed to a crawl.

Congress blocked use of any U.S. government-backed loans for Soviet energy projects in 1974, and the project seemed to be dead. The new negotiations involve government-backed funds from West European banks.

Mr. Res said that the companies involved in the project made a "serious" proposition to the Russians in January and a second meeting is expected next month.

Under the revised proposal, according to Mr. Res, about 1.5 billion cubic feet of liquid natural gas a day would come to the U.S. East Coast and 500 million cubic feet would go to France.

Will Interest Rates Rise? Fed's Action Divides Wall Street

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve's actions in the credit markets last Thursday and Friday divided Wall Street into two camps: One concluded that the central bank had decided to push interest rates higher, while the other contended, with equal conviction, that the money managers had done no such thing.

The higher-rate adherents clearly won the credit market skirmishes that took place last Thursday afternoon and Friday. Fixed-income security prices dropped sharply, and interest rates climbed swiftly.

But by the end of the week no clear consensus had developed. There were those who agreed with Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, who declared: "Federal Reserve operations to date do not suggest a firming in credit policy." There were others who agreed with Aubrey Lanson & Co., which stated: "The sudden weakening in market prices came as it became increasingly apparent that the Federal Reserve was moving ever so cautiously in the direction of a slightly less accommodative posture."

The events that caused this division of opinion were several. On Thursday the Federal Reserve waited longer than expected before providing reserves to the banking system, and later that afternoon it reported a large increase in the money supply. On Friday the Fed permitted the federal funds rate to rise to 4.375 per cent for some time before it injected more temporary reserves by negotiating six-day repurchase agreements.

In support of his conclusion that the Fed had not firmed credit policy, Mr. Kaufman noted that the central bank through Thursday had provided a large amount of reserves to maintain the federal-funds rate around the 4.75-per-cent level. Open market purchases of government bills were "extraordinarily large," he said. On Thursday, when the Fed "surely was aware" of the big increases about to be reported in the money supply, the central bank bought Treasury bills out-

right, the Salomon Brothers' economist pointed out.

The Federal Reserve's decision "to maintain its current posture for the present," he continued, is probably based on four considerations: Money supply growth, though large for the last three weeks, should slow up; recent growth in the monetary aggregates is not alarming if it is interpreted over a longer time span; bank lending is subnormal for this period of the business cycle, and, finally, the Fed would probably prefer to hold policy steady during the government's refinancing of debt that matures in May.

Lawrence Kudlow, money market economist at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, also does not believe that the Fed tightened late last week. "It seems rather improbable that the Federal Reserve would undertake a change in policy just prior to a quarterly refinancing period," he asserted.

The Lanson view of Thursday-Friday reaches different conclusions. "The initial evidence of the Fed's intention to move a bit away from the easy posture maintained for some months was its apparent reluctance to supply reserves through RPs last Thursday, despite some firming tendencies in the federal funds market," it said. The Federal Reserve's outright purchase of Treasury bills was done, Lanson said, "almost as an afterthought."

For the Fed to "assume a somewhat less accommodative posture" makes sense for several reasons, Lanson contended. It continued: "The economy is flush with liquidity and the economic recovery gains strength each day. It would not seem appropriate for the Fed to attempt to push as in the past to expand the monetary aggregates. Rather, concern emerges that the economic recovery—now entering its second year—be held to a noninflationary pace."

Lanson said it thought the monetary policy move was probably decided by the Open Market Committee at its regular monthly meeting last Thursday. Lanson also described the policy shift as "quite modest"—at least initially.

After Soaring Loan Losses, Shaky Credits

U.S. Banks' Earnings Drop in Quarter

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT)—On the face of it, the news in the U.S. banking business does not appear good.

While industrial companies have generally been reporting rising first-quarter earnings, a great majority of banks, including many of the largest, are turning out declines and in the case of Marine Midland Banks Inc., even a loss.

For most banks, the drop in earnings stems from soaring loan losses—the aftereffect of recession, ill-conceived real estate investments, and shaky credits to less developed countries. At the same time, interest rates are falling and bringing down the banks' profit margins with them.

Moreover, the revelation a few months ago that federal officials were carefully scrutinizing a list of "problem banks"—institutions in particularly precarious condition—is still a subject of conversation.

"At first blush, it looks as if the banks are doing poorly," said Thomas Hanley, an analyst at Salomon Brothers. "But compared to the fourth quarter of 1975, the first-quarter results are not that bad."

Mr. Hanley's thesis, which is supported by analysts and bank executives, is that bank earnings hit a trough during the fourth quarter of last year and are now rising. Also, the experts say, the first-quarter results of 1976 being used for comparisons were inflated by an extraordinarily high spread between the cost of borrowing money and the income from lending it.

According to a compilation by M. A. Schnapiro & Co., the first 100 banks to report quarterly results (including the country's 10 biggest banks) showed a drop in operating earnings of 12.4 per cent from a year ago. But compared to the fourth quarter, the study calculates earnings up 5.8 per cent. At Marine Midland the loss is down substantially from \$11 million in the last quarter of 1975.

Moreover, the fourth quarter is historically the bank's most profitable period, while the first quarter is more often the least lucrative. In addition, because "problem loans" take time to surface, the impact of past recessions on bank profits has come late.

Hopes for 1977

"The next quarter should be a little better than this one," said Harry Kottel, Jr., president of Kottel, Brumette & Woods, a bank stock firm. "Earnings for 1976 should be flat or down a little but most are looking to 1977, when the banks will have run through their loan charge-offs."

In bank accounting, a reserve fund is maintained to cover loan losses. Bank earnings are reduced when money for this purpose is set aside—"provision for possible loan losses," in bank parlance.

Analysts note that substantial earnings are hidden by the charge-offs. Chase Manhattan Corp., for example, reported a \$201-million drop in operating earnings while showing a rise in a provision for loan losses of \$28.5 million.

Heineken Withdraws Its Bid for Bols

AMSTERDAM, April 26 (Reuters)—Heineken NV said today it has withdrawn its bid for NV Eren Lucas Bols. The offer cannot proceed as Bols has increased its share capital, Heineken said in a statement. One of its bid conditions was that this should not happen. Heineken is still ready to consider a bid, however, if Bols reverses its share issue or if the issue turns out to be not legally valid and if Bols does not go ahead with proposals to change its articles of association at its shareholders meeting on Wednesday.

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At Chase, first-quarter earnings were 41 per cent above the \$19.2 million earned in the fourth quarter of last year.

The second major drag on first-quarter earnings was non-income producing loans associated with massive real estate investments that have fallen through the floor. Even Citicorp, the holding company of Citibank, which reported a 7.7-per-cent gain in earnings for the first quarter, calculated that foregone income from faltering real estate loans reduced earnings by 15 per cent during the period.

Company Reports

American Express			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	668.00	573.90	
Profits	32.30	35.40	
Per Share	0.45	0.49	

Anacostia Co.			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	328.00	240.10	
Profits	4.90	9.20	
Per Share	—	—	

Armstrong Cork			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	241.80	194.70	
Profits	15.40	2.30	
Per Share	0.59	0.08	

Borden Inc.			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	883.30	785.90	
Profits	22.90	18.80	
Per Share	0.74	0.61	

Crane Co.			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	270.00	261.40	
Profits	12.00	14.90	
Per Share	2.32	2.87	

Eastman Kodak			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,142.90	899.40	
Profits	118.10	95.90	
Per Share	0.73	0.59	

Goodyear Tire & Rubber			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,452.60	1,235.50	
Profits	43.70	22.10	
Per Share	0.60	0.31	

LTV Corp.			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,120.00	1,000.00	
Profits	6.80	19.80	
Per Share	0.56	1.77	

Marathon Oil			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	917.30	760.60	
Profits	35.50	18.20	
Per Share	1.18	0.61	

McDonnell Douglas			
	1976	1975	
First Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	811.30	998.30	
Profits	25.30	22.40	
Per Share	0.67	0.60	

Safeway Stores			
	1976	1975	
12 Weeks	1976	1975	
Revenue	2,303.40	2,081.40	
Profits	17.80	24.90	
Per Share	0.69	0.96	

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U.S. Trade Deficit Wider in Month

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The United States recorded a foreign trade deficit of \$550.9 million in March, the second consecutive month that imports have exceeded exports, the Commerce Department reported today.

Imports for the month were \$8.6 billion, a rise of 7.4 per cent over February. Exports were also up, recording a 1.8-per-cent rise to \$8.05 billion.

The department said that increased imports of coffee, automobiles, airplanes and other manufactured goods, coupled with a leveling off in U.S. farm exports, accounted for the deficit.

While a widening in the American trade position following the record \$11 billion surplus in 1975 was expected, the drop in March was much sharper than forecast and far larger than the \$140.8-million deficit in February.

Projected Deficit
The March figure was the largest since August 1974 and the three-month figure projected for the full year would give the United States a \$346-billion deficit for all of 1976.

However, many economists feel that this type of deficit is a sign of the strength rather than the weakening of the American economy.

They reason that imports are primarily consumer goods and that as the economy continues to gain strength consumers will buy more and more imported products as well as more domestic products.

This theoretically should, in turn, stimulate the economies of America's trading partners to help bring about a general world recovery from the recession of the past two years.

Unlike most imports which are primarily consumer goods, most U.S. exports are sophisticated machinery and food, bought mainly by foreign governments and not subject to the pressures that affect consumer goods. It was for this reason that during the recession the U.S. trade position was so strong.

Economists were particularly encouraged by the 1.8-per-cent increase in exports, the largest gain in four months.

Food Imports Rise
In March, import categories showing big advances were primarily food and manufactured goods. Coffee imports rose \$66.2 million in value, primarily due to higher prices triggered by a freeze which hurt the Brazilian coffee crop last year.

Transportation equipment imports climbed \$125.5 million, with \$76 million representing cars from countries other than Canada. The designation for the source of car imports is used by the Commerce Department because many cars assembled in Canada are by American-owned corporations with parts supplied from the United States.

Imports of petroleum products, which are a key factor in U.S. trade, were off \$63.4 million after adjustment for seasonal variations during the month, even though the volume of oil imports was up. So far this year, oil imports are up 10.5 per cent in volume over the same period last year.

Agricultural exports were virtually stable at about \$2 billion during March after slipping by some \$200 million in February. Soybean exports were off in value for the second consecutive month—this time by \$15.8 million. Exports of corn and tobacco were also off, but wheat, animal feeds, cotton, and crude fertilizer exports were up.

Fears of Fed Money Action Hold Back N.Y. Stock Prices

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI)—Concern about the possibility of tighter money conditions exerted moderate downward pressure on the stock market most of the session today. Before a late rally turned prices mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange.

The late strength coincided with a pickup in demand for selected blue chips, particularly among the airlines.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 2.05 to 1,002.76. It was off 1.97 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues led gains by about 750 to about 710, but declines were offset by 2-40-1 through much of the session.

Volume totaled 15.52 million shares, compared with 17 million Friday.

Brokers attributed early selling to speculation by some analysts that the Federal Reserve was tightening its credit policy slightly because of a sharp recent expansion in the money supply.

U.S. Productivity Increases by 4.6%

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Productivity in the American economy picked up sharply during the first three months of this year after slowing in the final quarter of 1975, the Labor Department said today.

Productivity, or output per hour of work, rose 4.6 per cent in the January-to-March period, compared with a rise of only 0.6 per cent in the previous quarter. The increase reflected a 7.9-per-cent rise in output and a 3.3-per-cent increase in hours worked.

In manufacturing, productivity increased 1.4 per cent as output rose 10.2 per cent and hours 8.7 per cent.

Hourly compensation, which includes the cost of wages, employer social security contributions and fringe benefits, rose 8.5 per cent in the total private economy during the first quarter.

However, the department said the rise in compensation was partially offset by the 4.6-per-cent increase in productivity, which held the increase in unit labor costs to 3.7 per cent during the quarter.

However, there were no further indications of Fed policy today.

Analysts added that the market's rebound was assisted by Eastern Airlines' announcement that it would report record earnings tomorrow for any quarter and that it expects to be profitable in 1976.

At the close of trading, Eastern Air's stock was ahead a point at 8 1/2 on 302,500 shares.

Other firm spots in the air carrier group included Trans World Airlines up 5/8 to 12 3/8, Northwest Airlines 7/8 to 29 1/4, and American Airlines 1/2 to 10 3/4.

Blue Bell, which reported sharply higher earnings, climbed 1 3/4 to 47 1/2.

Also firm were Teledyne ahead 2 5/8 to 52, Eastman Kodak 3/8 to 111 3/8 after coming in with improved profits, Digital Equipment 3 1/4 to 180, and Burroughs 1 to 105 5/8.

But Dresser Industries slumped 3 to 75 3/4. It said it has submitted a proposal to Signal Companies for a merger of the two firms. Signal's stock rose 7/8 to 30 5/8.

Firm commodity futures displayed some moderate strength briefly on the Chicago Board of Trade, then gave way under late liquidating pressure.

Corn was down 1 1/2 cents, oats 2 1/4 and wheat nearly 1. Soybeans were mostly lower, as much as 1 1/4 cents, while soybean oil lost about 15 points and meal gained nearly \$1 a ton.

Prices fell in moderate trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. In volume of 22,039 contracts down from 27,869 Friday, 127 series advanced, while 265 declined and 136 sold unchanged.

Profit-taking continued to play a role in today's losses, according to traders. But also at work was renewed concern about Fed monetary policy.

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by the Chairman, Mr Adrian Cadbury**

	1975	1974
	£m	£m
Group sales	667.0	555.4
Group profit before tax	38.6	28.5
Taxation	20.1	13.8
Group profit after tax	18.5	14.7
Dividends	9.2	6.7
Earnings per share	5.18p	4.38p

- * 1975 – Sales at £667m were £111.6m above those for 1974.
- * Pre-tax profits rose by 35% from £28.5m (1974) to £38.6m (1975).
- * The Board is recommending a higher final dividend of 7.277% which is the maximum permitted on the ordinary stock as increased by the rights issue.
- * Profits from our various export and franchise operations rose by more than 50%.
- * Increased profits provide the means for increased investment and thus greater security for the 46,000 people who work for the Company.
- * £24m were invested in fixed assets in 1975 and in 1976 we are going ahead with a substantially increased investment programme with special emphasis on the United Kingdom.
- * Our net borrowings are down from £87.9m at end 1974 to £71.8m at end 1975.
- * The 1975 result, achieved against a difficult trading background in all main markets, underlines the strength of the Company's brands and the basic stability of demand for its products.
- * These better results would not have been possible without the encouraging degree of co-operation at all levels within the Company.
- * 1976 – We are aiming to show a real increase over last year's figures.

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(Continued on next page)

Yamaichi announces opening of Zurich Office.

Toward expanding and improving services to clients, Yamaichi Securities, Japan's oldest and leading securities company, opened a new office in Zurich, Switzerland.

In addition to having an excellent reputation in the field of international securities, Yamaichi acts as major underwriter for more blue chip enterprises than any company in Japan.

Through offices in the world's key financial centres Yamaichi provides a complete range of investment banking, brokerage, dealing and underwriting services. The company enjoys a highly respected international reputation for providing quick and accurate data in managing investment portfolios.

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Bruins Eliminate Kings

NHL Flyers Advance by Defeating Leafs

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Flyers teased the Toronto Maple Leafs for 24 minutes last night, then quickly and painlessly terminated the Leafs' dream of a Stanley Cup.

Trailing 2-1, the Flyers punched home three goals within 81 seconds and removed all doubt that they would qualify for the semifinals. The final score was 7-3 in the seventh game of a most turbulent quarterfinal series won by the Flyers, 4 games to 3.

Only one man worried after that three-goal spurt. He was Philadelphia coach Fred Shero, who said, "I was worried even with four or five minutes to go. I've seen four-goal leads go by the boards before."

Toronto scored first, after 34 seconds, when Jack Fallaguet stole the puck from Philadelphia defenseman Moose Dupont and scored off the pad of goalie Bernie Parent.

Dupont atoned for that error with an unassisted power-play score at 10:05. But the Flyers still had problems of their making. Toronto rookie Scott Garland dared throw hard checks at Bob Kelly and Dave Schultz, who aren't accustomed to such treatment. Kelly swung his stick at Garland and missed, with no penalty called. But Schultz unloaded the lumber and caught innocent bystander George Ferguson in the face. Schultz was banished for five minutes.

Bob Neely poked a seemingly dead puck out of Parent's glove to put Toronto in front with 1:04 left in the first period. Shattered by a major penalty, Schultz was not eligible to come out until 3:09 of the second period, regardless of how many goals Toronto scored.

Neely's goal set a Stanley Cup record for power-play scores in one series, 12, but Toronto did not add to it. In fact, disaster struck the Leafs during the second-period segment of Schultz's banishment.

Ross Lonsberry stole the puck from Toronto's Dan Turnbull and swept toward the net. The Leafs' Claire Alexander tried to cut him off and wound up crashing into the rear boards, badly bruising his right heel.

While killing the penalty, the Flyers' Bobby Clark stepped on an object that had been thrown on the ice and was forced to the dressing room to have his skate sharpened. When he left, it was 2-1 for Toronto; when he returned, the Flyers were 7-3.

and Dornhoefer early in the first period and referee Lloyd Gilchrist assessed each a major penalty. Dupont and Toronto's Pat Boutette, who raised their sticks toward each other during the scuffle, were also bounced for high-sticking. It was enough to convince both teams to stick to hockey.

The Flyers open their semifinal series against Boston on Tuesday night at The Spectrum, where they have won 24 straight games.

Bruins Win Series
At Boston, Jean Ratelle scored two goals—giving him seven in the seven-game series—and assisted on the other to move the Bruins into the Stanley Cup semifinals with a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Gilles Gilbert, starting because Gerry Cheevers had an injured right shoulder, had to make only 15 saves in posting his second shutout of the series won by Boston, 4 games to 2.

Boston held scoreless for nearly half the game, won the contest in a 2:39 span of the second period as Ratelle and Hodge scored power-play goals.

Ratelle, a 35-year-old center acquired from the Rangers last September, capped the scoring at 6:18 of the final period, three seconds after the Bruins had killed off a penalty to Gary Doak. Defenseman Darrell Edertrand passed to Ratelle at the Kings' blue line as Los Angeles skated in alone and fired a 30-footer that broke through Vachon's glove.

SuperSonics Narrow NBA Deficit to 3-2

SEATTLE, April 26 (UPI)—Forward Ben Seal broke out of a playoff slump with 23 points, including 14 in the fourth quarter, as the Seattle SuperSonics edged Phoenix, 114-108, yesterday to fight off elimination in the fifth game of their National Basketball Association quarterfinal series.

Phoenix, which had whipped Seattle three straight times, had its lead cut to 3-3 in the best-of-seven series as the Sonics came into the semifinals by winning the sixth contest tomorrow, on their home court.

Seals had been punished by the strong Phoenix forwards and averaged only 6.5 points a game in the first four meetings.

But the slim 6-8 forward, out of the American Basketball Association, scored several tip-ins and follow-up baskets to hold off a

fourth-quarter Suns rally, which was led by Paul Westphal's steals and eight points.

Phoenix climbed to within two of the Sonics, 104-102, on a Curtis Perry bucket, with 3 minutes

30 seconds left. Seals countered with a tip-in and a lay-up off a rebound, sandwiched around a free throw by the Suns' Keith Erickson, to put the Sonics ahead at 108-103.

Ziegler Wins Golf by Stroke On Success of Pressure Putt

By John S. Radosta

NEW ORLEANS, April 26 (UPI)—Larry Ziegler's heart, as he said, "went on overtime" on the last two holes yesterday, but he weathered the strain and squeaked through to a one-stroke victory in the New Orleans Open.

On the 17th hole, Ziegler missed an easy putt for a birdie that would have virtually insured the victory; on the 18th he needed to sink a 3 1/2-foot tester to win.

"The worst I can do is miss it," he said to himself, whereupon he rapped the ball in with a confident stroke. This was something of an achievement, because putting is not the best part of Ziegler's game.

Ziegler, a cheerful pro known to his friends on the tour as Zig Zag, had to stand off challenges by Vic Regalado and Tom Watson. He shot a 70, 2 under par for the Lakewood Country Club, and finished the 72 holes at 274, 14 under par.

The Mexican-born Regalado, who has one tour victory, pursued Ziegler all the way to the final

hole and finished at 275. Regalado shot a 69, but his problem was that he had to start the final round too far behind Ziegler—two strokes.

Watson, the British Open champion, was an early starter and he led the course record with a 64. For an hour and 30 minutes he sat on his 12-under par 276, seemingly sure of a tie with Regalado, until Regalado went to 13 under with the birdie on the 16th.

Watson, whose previous rounds were 68, 72, 72, earned eight birdies yesterday and no bogeys. It was his best round this season.

Seven players were tied at 278 including Billy Casper, last year's winner, and Jack Nicklaus, the 1973 winner. Casper shot 70; Nicklaus a 69 yesterday.

NHL Playoffs

Sunday's Games
Boston 2, Los Angeles 0 (Ratelle 2 goals). Bruins win best-of-seven series 4-3.
Philadelphia 3, Toronto 3 (Bridgman 2 goals, Schultz 1). Flyers win best-of-seven series 4-3.

Track Group Gives Reprieves To 3 Athletes

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters)—The International Amateur Athletic Federation announced here yesterday that it has lifted life bans imposed last year on three athletes for doping offenses.

IAAF officials said that Romanian shot putter Valentina Ciolan and Bulgarian discus thrower Velko Velov, both banned for using anabolic steroids, had been re-tested. Canadian Joan Wenzel, banned for using ephedrine, a prohibited stimulant, was also allowed to return to international competition.

NBA Playoffs

Sunday's Games
Buffalo 98, Boston 93 (Smith 29, McDermott 24, White 26, Corbett 21). Celtics lead best-of-seven series, 3-2.
Seattle 116, Phoenix 108 (Seals 26, Brown 21; Westphal 27, Erickson 24). Suns lead best-of-seven series, 3-2.

ABA Playoff

Sunday's Game
Kentucky 118, Denver 115 (Arceritt 34, Gilmore 21; Simpson 33, Essel 22). Best-of-seven series tied, 3-3.

Ashe Overcomes Challenge Of Newcombe To Gain Semi

KRAIDOU, Hawaii, April 26 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe advanced to the \$50,000 semifinals of the winner-take-all World Championship Tennis Challenge Cup by defeating John Newcombe, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, yesterday in the final round-robin match of the tournament.

Ashe picked up \$10,000 for winning, adding to his two previous series victories. Newcombe could have advanced to the semifinal if he had won in straight or four sets, but dropped his second match for a 1-2 Challenge Cup record.

Ashe will meet Ken Rosewall in a May 19 semifinal in Honolulu. The Nastase meets Bjorn Borg in the other semifinal May 16 in Holua Stadium here.

Ashe was assured of advancing after winning the third set. The defending Wimbledon champion broke Newcombe in the fourth game for the only service break of the set.

The Australian never let up, though, and with the crowd rooting for him, he fought from a 5-3 deficit in the fourth set to tie the score at 5-5, breaking Ashe in the second and 10th games.

Ashe broke back in the 11th game and held serve on a service return error by Newcombe in the final game to win the match.

Connors Wins
DENVER, April 26 (AP)—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, always the aggressor, wore down Ross Case 7-5, 6-2 yesterday to win a World Championship Tennis tournament.

Connors blitzed Case in the tie-breaker of the first set, then reeled off three service breaks in the second set that left the determined but overmatched Case limp.

It was Connors' second title here. Connors, 21, defeated Case, 21, in the first round.

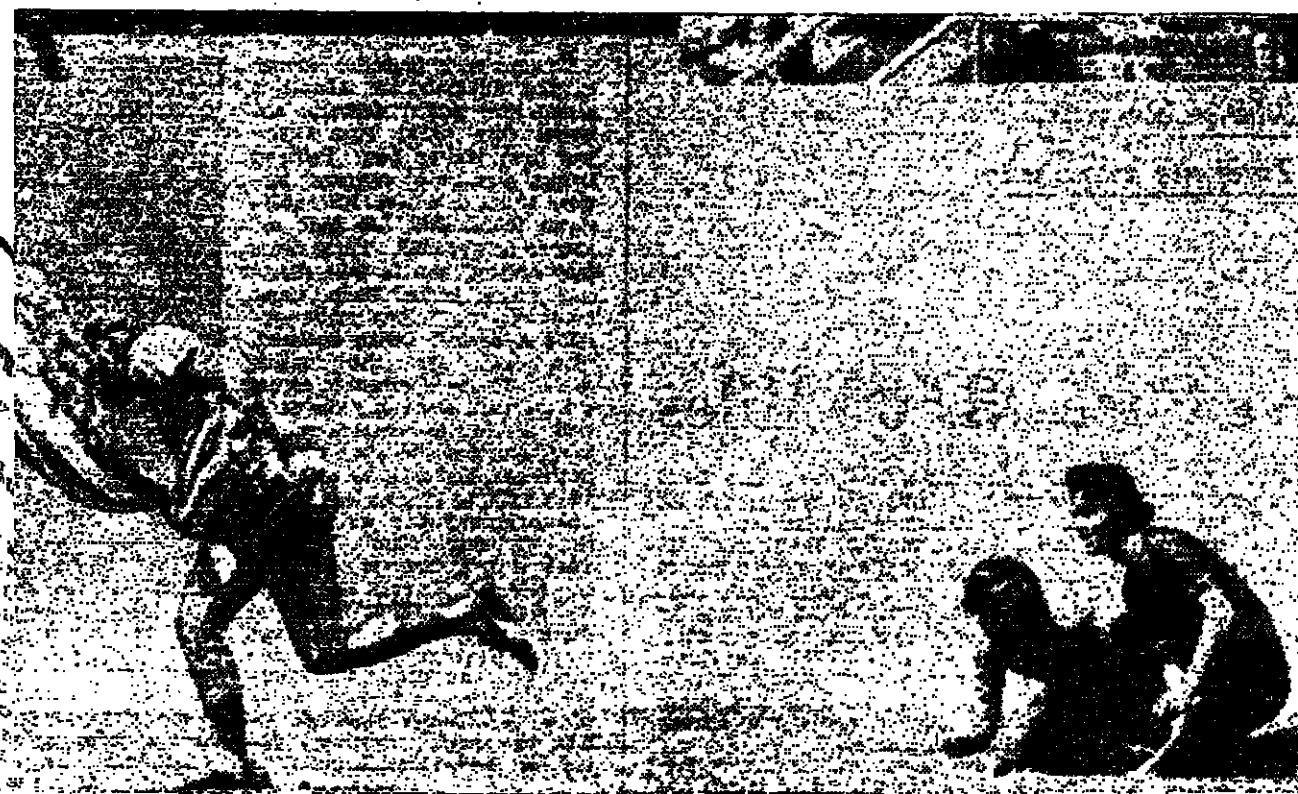
Chile Gains
SANTIAGO, Chile, April 26 (UPI)—Chile won the American Zone Davis Cup tennis final yesterday, 3-2, over South Africa for the second year in a row.

Chilean ace Jaime Filio defeated an injured Bernie Milton in the postponed set of the final singles, 6-2, to take the match 7-5, 6-4, 4-8, 6-3 to give Chile the crown. The set had been postponed from yesterday when it was called for darkness. Filio was leading 7-5, 6-3, 4-6 at the time.

Milton, a bearded 21-year-old, appeared on the court today with his left ankle heavily bandaged, the result of a nasty tumble in the first set yesterday.

Nastase Loses
STOCKHOLM, April 26 (AP)—Wojciech Fibak of Poland won the singles title of a \$50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament today by upsetting Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-4, 7-6.

WHA Playoffs
Sunday's Games
Winnipeg 3, Calgary 2 (Ruh 2, Reeb 1; Chisholm 1, Miller 1). Whalers lead best-of-seven series, 2-0.
Houston 8, San Diego 4 (Ronelli 1, Larway 3; Marty Howe, Schiba, G. Howe, Tiger, Thornton, Adams, Norton, Houston leads best-of-seven series, 2-0).



Associated Press.

bs' Monday Rallies to Save American Flag

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers' Rick Monday ran out to the middle of the field.

They unfurled an American flag on the ground, then took out matches and a can of lighter fluid.

"I didn't know what they were doing at first," Monday said, "but then I saw the flag and the matches so I started running and grabbed the flag away. If he's going to burn a flag, he better not do it in front of some-

body who doesn't appreciate it. I've visited enough veterans hospitals and seen enough guys with their legs blown off defending the flag."

The message board flashed, "Monday, great play!" and soon everyone was on their feet cheering.

"The way people reacted was fantastic," said the 30-year-old Batesville, Ark., outfielder. "But I felt they were cheering for what the flag meant."

Booked on suspicion of trespassing were Errol Thomas, 37, unemployed, and his 11-year-old son, who was taken to juvenile hall.

For the Cubs, the game yesterday marked their 100th year in baseball. In their first National League game April 25, 1876, A.J. Spaulding pitched the Cubs to a 4-0 shutout over Louisville. That game took only 1:50 to play while yesterday's game lasted 3:14.

Stennett, Taveras had an apparent triple but he missed second base and was called out, costing the Pirates at least two more runs.

Pittsburgh had 10 hits off four pitchers with Stennett getting four of them. Candelaria struck out eight and ended his record at 1-1. Caldwell gave up nine hits in 4 2/3 innings and suffered his first loss in two decisions.

Cards 3, Padres 1
At San Diego, John Curtis scattered 10 hits and Willie Crawford drove in two runs, one with his first homer as St. Louis defeated the Padres 3-1, the victory was the first for Curtis against one loss. He carried a shutout into the ninth when Mike Irie homered.

Crawford sent the Cards to a 1-0 lead in the second inning with a sacrifice fly to deep center that drove in Reggie Smith. Smith had reached third when left-fielder Johnny Grubb dropped his fly ball for a three-base error. The Padres' outfielder sprained his right ankle on the play and left the game.

Crawford's homer led off the fifth, which saw the Cards score twice. A walk to Ron Fairly and a run-scoring double by Don Kessinger produced the other tally.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 4
At Los Angeles, Ron Cey singled with one out in the 10th inning to drive in Ted Sizemore from second base with an unearned run as the Dodgers edged Chicago, 5-4. Sizemore reached base when first-baseman Andy Thornton bobbled a shortstop Dave Reasdale's throw for an error. After a sacrifice bunt by John Hale and an intentional walk to Steve Garvey, Cey singled up the middle to give Charlie Hough his first victory. Mike Garman absorbed his first loss.

Rick Monday's third single drove in Joe Wallis with the tying run in the eighth inning as the Cubs battled back from a 4-1 deficit. Henry Cruz's first major-league homer, a three-run blow, had highlighted the Dodgers' four-run burst in the fourth inning to erase a 1-0 Cub lead.

A two-out single by Steve Garvey and a walk to Ron Cey preceded Cruz's shot into the right-field seats. Chicago bounced back with two runs in the fifth inning off starter Rick Rhoden on Pete LaCock's leadoff pinch-hit home run and Andy Thornton's run-scoring single to cut the margin to 4-3.

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ates Snap Losing Streak With a Two-Hitter

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (UPI)—Candelaria pitched without a hit yesterday in Pittsburgh Pirates game losing streak victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Of the hits off the left-hander was a fifth-inning single by Willie Montanez for a double. The Candelaria was a

pop-up to short in the first inning hit by Bobby Murcer, which Frank Taveras lost in the sun.

Willie Stargell hit his third homer, leading off the fifth, and before the inning was over, the Pirates added two more runs and chased San Francisco starter Mike Caldwell. Richie Zisk struck out after Stargell's homer but the Pirates put together singles by Dave Parker, Richie Hebner, Taveras, Candelaria and Reunie

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Toronto	23	16	.590
Baltimore	22	17	.563
Seattle	21	18	.538
Minnesota	20	19	.513
Chicago	19	20	.488
Los Angeles	18	21	.462
San Diego	17	22	.437
St. Louis	16	23	.412

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	22	17	.563
San Francisco	21	18	.538
Los Angeles	20	19	.513
San Diego	19	20	.488
St. Louis	18	21	.462
Chicago	17	22	.437
Atlanta	16	23	.412

Sunday's Results			
Atlanta	2	Philadelphia	2
Los Angeles	5	Chicago	4
Cincinnati	7	Montreal	3
Pittsburgh	2	San Francisco	2
San Diego	4	Houston	2
St. Louis	3	San Diego	1

Monday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Toronto	23	16	.590
Baltimore	22	17	.563
Seattle	21	18	.538
Minnesota	20	19	.513
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Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Tuesday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Wednesday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Thursday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Friday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Saturday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Sunday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Monday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.
Cincinnati	at	Philadelphia	rain.
Chicago	at	San Francisco	rain.
Pittsburgh	at	Los Angeles	rain.

Tuesday's Games			
Houston	at	Montreal	rain.
St. Louis	at	New York	rain.

